TIS, Druggist

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### Agricultural.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Among the Pines of Montcalm County-How the Lumbermen are Turning Their Pine Lands Into Farms, and Their Saw Mills Into Farm Buildings.

On Wednesday last, in answer to an in-

vitation from Mr. H. H. Hinds, of Stanton, Montcalm County, we started for that place to take a look over the country and see what progress was being made in agricultural affairs in a section heretofore devoted entirely to lumbering operations. The weather was warm, with a bright sun. and with the cars crowded and plenty of dust flying, the ride was not as enjoyable as it might have proved had the conditions been more favorable. The hot sun, how ever, was just what was wanted by the week has been a great improvement in the ly selected for its fine growth of pine. outlook for this important crop. The ap- It consists of about 500 acres, a large part pearance of the wheat fields along the of which has been cleared but not stumped. grain may be better. Clover will be very which he has now removed the machinery affair to stock men generally.

Northern branch of the D., L. & N. Rail-

way, and were soon on the way to the pine

hardwood lands and a few scattering pines, and then a stretch of pine forest interspersed here and there. The hardwood comprises beech and maple, different species of oak and ash, and black cherry. There are also basswoods, tamaracks, etc., scattered here and there, and then lofty pines overtopping everything else. As we neared Stanton the clearings became less frequent, the woods more dense, and the pines more plentiful. The country is undulating, and apparently well watered, little running brooks and small lakes being frequently met with. At the Stanton station we met Mrs. Hinds and in a few minutes were shaking hands with Mr. Hinds, whom we found nursing headache, but as lively as ever. He said It was the result of a skirmish with some Texan cattle which had been brought there by a butcher owing to the scarcity of Michigan stock. The butcher and his assistants were trying to slaughter them, and Mr. Hinds and a friend passing at the time, they thought they would help get hem into the slaughter-house. It looked easy enough to drive the cattle in, but they soon found out that it was not. One of the men struck a particularly unruly steer with a stick, when he instantly turned and went for the crowd. Some climbed the fence, others an adjoining shed, and at one place four men were trying to get up ladder only two feet wide. They all hought that a Texan steer looked best when surveyed from the top of a high ence, or the roof of a shed, and they made for these positions with a unanimity that would have done credit to a nominating convention. Finally, however, the

were ready for customers. After a pleasant tea, Mr. Hinds got his lock of Merinos, the principal part of which were in a lot east of the town, only for, a good orchard of thrifty looking trees, afew minutes' drive from his residence. The field had been cleared and stumped a fair stand of oats. Mr. Wood has one where it fronted the railway, and occupied barn on the place, and another large one anice stretch of ground rising gradually in course of erection. It is to be forty by on the railway track; at the rear of the sixty feet, with stone basement, the floor eld there was considerable timber still sanding, and here we found the flock. with grout. The hard clay forms an excel-

covered with cement and the walls made The pasture was excellent, and the sheep, all high grade Merinos, were looking very double with a course of bricks so as to well. They had been selected for size of prevent anything freezing in it. The barn carcass and constitution, Mr. Hinds re stands on a slightly rising ground, on dry marking that he wanted the biggest bod- and easily drained land, and when finished ied sheep he could get and yet have it a will be a model one. From here we drove Merino. He proposed to use them to help along a road towards Flat River, passing clear up his farms, as they would keep some fine farms, with here and there a good down the growth of thick brush, briars orchard. Crossing Flat River, we met Mr. and weeds that always sprung up as soon Chas. W. Blumberg, formerly of Birming as the timber was felled. The sheep that ham, Oakland County, who is making a had the capacity to eat the most and as- fine farm here, with the assistance of his similate it, was the sheep he wanted, sons. He owns down to the river on one rather than the one that would cut the side of the road and nearly to it on the largest percentage of wool to the weight other. The land had been heavily timberof carcass. After looking over the flock, ed, and showed that a great deal of hard we drove further east to the residence of work had been expended upon it. But it the foreman of the farm, where there were is the making of a handsome farm, with a some registered Merino ewes, mostof which soil equal to anything. Driving back toward Stanton we crossed them were pointed out, one of which the Flat River again and passed through a heavy timbered country, finally striking a

are remarkably heavy shearers. Two of sheared 22 lbs., and the other within a few ounces of that amount. At this place we heavy pine forest which is said to be the also saw the two Shorthorn bulls owned by last piece left in the vicinity. A party of Mr. Hinds. One of these, purchased at men were at work on it, and were dropping the Avery & Murphy sale, Kirklevington the giant trees in every direction. When Prince 6th, is a red and white, about a this pine is cleared off, the business of year and a half old. He is by 23d Duke lumbering, upon which Stanton has so long depended, will be ended, and thereof Airdrie 41350, out of Kirklevington Princess 3d by 4th Fordham Duke of Ox- after the farmer will have to be relied on ford 41568. The other is the young bull to clear up and bring into cultivation the purchased with the John R. Page herd, a immense tracks that have been worked large, handsome roan. We will give their over by the lumbermen. There is no doubt pedigrees in full in another issue. On but that the country is well fitted for farmthis farm a great deal of work has been ing, both from the fertility of the soil, the done, and it is getting into excellent shape. cheapness at which such lands can be had, The soil is a sandy loam on top, with and the close proximity to good markets for all that can be raised. Such work as a reddish clay quite close to the surface, Messrs. Hinds, Woods, Fenn, Gardner, so that the plow turns it up. It is quite limey, and slacks upon exposure to the air, Turner, Lucas and other citizens of Stanton, are engaged in at present, clearing up and making a strong mellow soil, easily worked and very fertile. Timber was mostly permanently improving large sections of land, must have a strong influence upon hardwood, interspersed with heavy pines, the future of the place, in showing the and more easily cleared than if covered capabilities of the soil and its adaptability entirely with pine. to agriculture. When that is fully estab-We drove back to Stanton in the twi-

lished and known, the settlement of this light, and arranged for a general visit in section will be rapid, and the future of the morning to a number of points in the Stanton as a business center assured. vicinity. Early Thursday, after a substan-Nearing Stanton, we stopped to look at a tial breakfast, in company with Mr. E. K. Wood, Mr. Oscar Fenn, and Mr. Hinds, black walnut grove that Mr. I. J. Lucas is setting out on his farm. Some portion of we started in a double carriage to look over their farms. Mr. Fenn's place was it has been set out, and a number of young trees are being grown to complete it. He first visited. It lies to the east of Mr. young corn, and undoubtedly the past Hinds' sheep farm, and was originalwill put out 1.500 trees, placing them 14 enart in the row and the rows 18 feet apart, then planting a row of other trees between the rows, so as to shade the line of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern | He has put up some good farm buildings, | ground and compel an upward growth. Road is very fair, and with no set back among which is a fine barn, very substan He thought about 20 years would give him between now and harvest, the yield should tially built, sixty by eighty feet, with a trees fit to cut into lumber. Mr. Lucas is also interested in bees, and has quite an stone basement. Near this barn is a shingle ever, be anything like the crops of 1879 mill, in which Mr. Fenn has cut up the apiary, using a hive that strikes us as an and 1880, although the quality of the pine that once stood on the land, and from excellent one, especially for wintering. We shall, when we have more space, refer light, and all grass crops are likely to be for the purpose of changing it over into a to it again. very short. If corn should turn out well, barn. Men were busy at work doing this. Our party of four by this time were this would not be greatly felt, but if that Surrounding the buildings and outside of getting tired and a little hungry, and as formly raised big crops. The mystery of crop is short also, it will prove a serious the barnyard was a fine field of clover, the horses began to show the effects of the plant growth stimulates the superstitious standing very thick on the ground and steady driving for some six or eight hours, Arriving at Ionia we changed off to the showing the most vigorous growth of any their heads were turned homewards. Arpiece of clover we had seen between Deriving there the party were taken in charge troit and Stanton. The farm is beautifully by Mrs. Hinds, and were soon discussing woods. The country in this direction is rolling, making it easily drained, and the the events of the day over a tea table that

heavily timbered, with large sections of soil evidently of extra quality, as everywould have delighted an epicure, and to which the party did more than justice. thing on it appeared very thrifty. Mr. After an hour's rest, we walked a few Fenn has also a large flock of Merino sheep blocks to where Mr. Hinds' Shorthorns which he is using to keep down the growth were kent, and had a look over as handof the bush in those fields not vet ready for cultivation. They are high grades, some a lot of cattle as we ever saw. They and he has four thoroughbred bucks which were in a large pasture field of some 80 he is crossing upon them. The farm is acres, and in the rich grass had made a under the care of a foreman who resides great improvement since we saw them pass on it, and seems to be a very capable man. through Detroit on their way to their fu-Mr. Fenn resides in town, where he is ture home. But we have no space to say largely interested in other business, and is much about them at present and will have clearing up his farm m re for the purpose to defer a description of them to another

of showing the capabilities of the lands in time. this section than for anything else. Thursday night there was a rain storm that cooled the sir, and Friday morning Leaving here we started through a woods road, striking a shingle mill on the way. the heat was not so intense. In company and finally dropping into a clearing where with Mr. Hinds we drove over to the farm a lumber mill was at work slicing up pine of Mr. J. M. Willits, who has started logs in great style. This was Mr. E. K. clearing up a place, and has put a flock of Wood's mill, and is located at what is sheep upon it. On our way over the pair known as Wood's Station on the Detroit & of two-year-old colts took it into their Northern road. Mr. Wood said he was heads to get scared at a horse that lay on just finishing up his operations in the vithe side of the road, and jumping to one cinity, the pine having about all b en cut. side attempted to climb the fence that Would probably have enough logs to run bounded the road. Thinking they could until next spring, but no longer. He had get over it more easily if they had less to also started into farming, but had not got so draw after them we jumped out with more far advanced at this point as Messrs. Hiads dispatch than dignity. Mr. Hinds, howand Fenn. He had a fine barn with ever, proved to know more about colts stone basement, very similar to that on than we did, and after a sharp tussel the Fenn farm, and was getting out the finally got them quieted down. We then timber for another barn he was putting up drove through a long stretch of woods on on an improved farm he owned to the west an old logging track, and saw some as fine of Stanton. From here we drove to Mchardwood lands as can be seen anywhere, Brides, a good specimen of a lumbering Now and then we would come to a great town, where pine logs, pine lumber, lath pine standing solitary and alone in the and shingles seemed to grow spontaneous midst of a grove of beech, maples, oaks, ly. Here we found that Mr. Wood was birch, etc., the land gently undulating, one of the firm that owns the principal with small streams running across it here store in the place. The party took dinner and there. This land is about three or at one of the hotels, and started westward four miles from town, and would make to see some improved farms that have been under cultivation for some time. The first one we visited was one now owned by Mr. gy out, and we started to look at his Wood, and it is in good shape. Here was as fine a field of wheat as one could wish The appearance of the place, with its sub-

some good clover, potatoes and corn, and

splendid farms. In the town we met quite a number of the leading citizens of the place, and found them to be all energetic, pushing men. stantial business blocks, handsome private residences, wide clean streets, and general air of prosperity, shows to any observer the character of the people who have cleared off the forests and built up and beautified the place in a very few years. over the basement double, and filled in There ought to be a good future in store There were some 240 lambs, nearly every lent floor for the basement, while in the years will see it surrounded with a thrifty portion intended for a root cellar it is to be and prosperous agricultural population,

who will decide wisely to take their chances in Michigan rather than in the far west. To those wanting a farm, we say, go and look over Montcalm County and we don't think you will regret it.

FARMING BY IMITATION.

We learn to imitate very early in life; it becomes second nature to us. That which was so necessary to master our first knowledge of things, becomes at last a habit, so fixed that we insensibly become slaves to its power. So it is no wonder that so many are mere imitators, and so few are independent in thought or action-It is a very wise thing to imitate a good example, to try to copy a modest demeanor, to emulate the virtues of the good and to pattern after perfect models of character everywhere; but when the attempt is made to run a farm in imitation of some individual success, it is not commendable, to say the least: and the outcome in the imitator's hand is usually a sorry success. The truth about the matter is that success is more in the man, than in the manner of the process which seemed to insure the result. I have known a crop to be grown under such adverse circumstances that it would seem that success was due to pure grit-a sort of compelling of nature to vield the harvest. This kind of farming will have plenty of imitators. It is the lazy path to the promised land. He will follow up some fancied cause of the success, or one of the causes perhaps, and ignore other factors which helped to determine the result. The unthinking are so apt to jump at conclusions, and imagine that they are masters of the situation when they see a successful farmer doing a very unusual thing. That must be the talisman that turns out the big crops, and the more unusual and untried the process may be, the more imitators it will have.

Farming, like no other occupation, has no fixed rules govering the production of all crops alike. It is necessary to reason out the steps as we go along. It is solving a problem by analysis instead of by rule. The trouble with many farmers is they want to find out some easy rule to work all their problems by. They think the success of their pattern mer is due to some single process, and if they could get the knack of doing that way, their granary or hay mow might be as easily and as well filled; so they imitate him in the vain hope of sometime getting hold of the secret. They buy his seed corn, and seed grains of various kinds; they inquire when he plants, and if he soaks his seed in any thing to keep away the crows and cut-worms. Some farmers would even mutter a Mussulman's prayer with every scattered seed, if some man had done so who uninotion of luck, and fosters in the unthinking the idea that big crops are a kind of God-send, flung out to alight somewhere, and that these favors are propitiated by some mysterious manipulation of the soil or seed, which the knowing ones have somehow got hold of and are using to their advantage. If this is not the direct thought, it is the interpretation of the acts of these imitators.

Farmers need to go nearer to the bottom of things to look for the causes of unwonted development; to know that individual successes are the results of individual enterprise; that over the laws of plant growth the thoughtful tiller of the soil holds a governing influence, to shape in some degree the outcome; that the manipulation of one kind of soil is not a guide to follow in the handling and tillage of all soils; that farming by analogy is working in the dark, guessing at the result. Instead of imitating the operations of others, farmers should act upon what they really know, and strive to learn for certain, what they merely guess at. Every farmer will experiment more or less in proportion to the time he has to spare, or money he can afford to risk upon the issue; but all experiments cost something, and all imitations are really experiments. An agricultural experiment brought to successful issue has really as much merit as any of dry long enough to secure their fleece. the labor saving inventions, and has as This treatment will answer with a certain good a claim to exclusive right as any of kind of sheep, but with our heavy shearthe patented articles, setting the statute ing, oily fleeced ones it is ruinous, and no aside and dealing in moralities. Stealing a man's style of farming is an infringement as much as making a clover huller from a model, yet men set up rival establishments on adjoining farms and adopt all the improvements that have cost the individual years of patient labor and research to discover. These imitators look over the fence for years and patiently watch (the more patiently as their patience costs them nothing,) the developments and results of some thoughtful agricultural enterprise to determine its value, ready to care is given a pretty oily stock can be adopt and accept the benefits accruing as complaisantly as though they were the original investigators, and if the enterprise should prove a failure, they invariably in-

their wisdom. An imitation farmer is a kind of sham that bears a strong resemblance to shoddy. In the wear and tear of life the old ragdust is continually dropping out, and nothing remains but a frame work of

If there was more individuality worked into farming, there would be a greater diversity of products, and the soil would oil. come nearer supplying the needs of the

world's population. But the selfish greed that grasps at others' success, stimulates leaves a scarcity in some other unthought of commodity. So we have periodical booms in wheat, wool, hog products and reflex of individual success.

A. C. G.

WOOL GROWING AS IT RE-LATES TO THOROUGHBRED AND GRADE SHEEP.

[A paper read by Geo. W. Stuart, at the Flushing Sheep-shearing, May 4, 1882.] There is but little difference in the object in view in breeding grade and thoroughbred sheep, as the thoroughbred is intended to improve the quality and increase the weight of the grade and bring it up to the highest type of excellence and profit required by the manufacturer and that would command the extreme price that our choicest thoroughbred fleece does. yet under the present system of shrinkage we do not realize the full value for them. The extra amount of oil necessary to the much of net material left to the manufaca dry fleece; but being bought in mixed lots, and not sorted until it reaches the manufacturer, the full value cannot be realized by the producer, and as enough is obtained under the present system, it is impossible to realize prices that this class of wool should bring, and is really worth, where our best fabrics are made. If our fine fleeces could be scoured and not thrown upon the market in the rush of inferior wools, or held back until called for, which they most certainly would be, we could then, I believe, realize their full value. Fine clothing wools are always quoted high and largely called for, and high prices realized after being sorted by the dealer, and put upon the market in assorted lots. But under the present system of selling our wools we are unable to realize anything near their true value.

Another trouble with many of our thorficient amount in the grade or native sheer when in reality the superior quality of these fleeces actually makes them the most profitable to the manufacturer in the production of our finest fabrics. But as all this class of wool reaches them at the regular prices, except that which is held back by the dealers who are capable of assorting and holding until the rush of coarser wools is worked off, which are a small no need of offering additional prices to our fine, heavy fleeces are far more profitable to the producer than the coarser, dryer fleeces, especially if proper care is of it, the first thing would be to study used in producing it.

A large amount of our fine wools are put upon the market in such a condition that heavy shrinkage is necessary to secure the dealer against loss, and one of the greatest difficulties in growing our finest, heaviest fleeces is the proper care required during the heavy spring and fall rains which most wool growers do not consider: they do not think it necessary to shelter until put up for the winter, and when turned out in the spring they too often pay but little, if any, attention to them until shearing time and then only to keep them sheep possessing a large amount of oil can be treated in this manner and produce a good merchantable fleece. Whenever the fleece is wet, when only upon the outside. and then dried in the hot sun, a coating will form upon the ends of the fibre. which with repeated wettings will form a crust that in carding cuts off and can never be utilized. In selecting a flock of ewes or a ram, the first thing to be taken into consideration is the amount of care you are willing to provide: if ordinary bred; but if they are neglected the less oil the better, for there is less damage done to a dry, coarse fleece than to one of the finer fleeces, and with sheep bearing a much terject an "I-told-you so" to indicate lighter one the drain upon the system is not nearly as great; and if you damage the fleece, which you will by exposure, I don't care what the sheep may be, you do not injure the sheep as you would the one of soil even though they mix 60 to 70 per with the heavy fleece, and, therefore, you have some sheep left if not wool. I do fetching north such soil and inoculating trees? I think they should receive extra

we have our heavy rains no sheep should be allowed to run exposed to them, and especially if possessing a large amount of

The reason that our finer fleeces bring better prices is that they are hard to produce from the fact that wool growers will an over production in one direction, and | not take the proper care to produce them, not that the sheep are more delicate but derman. The attendance was good, at that the necessary care is not provided. The expense is not so great that it makes threatening until after two o'clock. The in hops, or in some other local crop, as a 1t particularly more difficult, but it is the front yard was arranged with seats and responsibility that few will compel them- chairs for all, and the luxuriant shade of selves to carry. They know that their the trees and the soft grass on the lawn sheep are suffering from the storm, but are added to the beauty and pleasure of the careless, because they do not see the real situation. damage done at the time. If their grain was out and fit for the barn they would, if it looked like rain, think to get in all criticism and commendation as follows: they could before the storm; but sheep are J. J. Atherly, H. J. Edgel and S. G. Shefnot affected to such an extent by one storm | fer. that they deem it necessary to protect them, and not perceiving any particular for a general inspection of the three model damage done them by the one storm they fruit farms of this vicinity. After trampare left to another that they think is per- ing through and through the different orhaps not so bad, and finally they let them | chards and grounds, and seeing the abundgo altogether, and when shearing comes ance of fruit of all kinds, especially consumer. There is probably no fleece they do not look closely to the quality of peaches, no one would suspect that we the fleece; and not as a rule, from lack of have had an unfavorable, late spring, acclose observations, being good judges, companied with frosts, freezes and cold they fail to detect the damaged fleeces and snaps, but would be impressed with the poor condition of the sheep producing idea that all the elements in nature must them, and whem their wool is put upon have conspired to render everything as fagrowth and protection to the fibre is the market and competent judges detect vorable as possible for a bountiful harvest counted as shrinkage, and there is not as the damaged fleeces, they are surprised of sp'endid fruit. that they want to shrink them, and in- Upon returning to the house the Presiturer, yet the quality is always superior to stead of looking up the cause condemn dent called on J. J. Atherly to tell what he either the sheep or the buyer, while they had seen to praise or criticise. Mr. A. are the ones to blame. I believe that every said the most he could say would be in wool grower in Michigan who is adapted high praise of what he had seen to-day, to the care and management of a thor- The grounds in front the park, and all oughbred flock should have one. I know about the house were in fine taste and niceof no reason why Michigan cannot become ly kept. The Delaware and Concord a breeding State capable of breeding as grapes looked well, and were well trained good sheep as Vermont does, and ten to stakes. All the pruning of grapes and times the number, and the demand peaches was good on the home place. The would be equal to that of Vermont. It is apple orchard was set too close, but the not possible to overstock the market for a trees look well. The blackberries (4 of an long time to come, if possibly it ever will acre) were very fine. He noticed some be. The wool producing States and Terri- dead wood in Frank Linderman's peach tories of the west are looking to the east- orchard, but the pruning was well done.

> Michigan could furnish them they would H. J. Edgel, one of the committee, spoke neep, was identical, and in most respect \$5 per head for a few of the tops of a drained—the best soil for all kinds of fruit. choice flock of grade sheep, a kind I always | S. G. Sheffer, the third member of the tried to keep. I notice the best prices are venience for raising certain kinds of wool. disposed to care for them liberally, we next in order is to secure the kind of sheep | tion is one of the best. that will produce that fleece which will be one with a liberal amount of oil, well disfibre, and shearing heavy weights, a sheep will just as sure be a paying investment as and poor keep is furnished it will prove a most disastrous failure. Therefore I

for, before engaging in the business. THE U.S. Economist is not satisfied with the condition of the wools of Texas and California, which have been purchased considerably above the relative prices now offered to wool-growers in the northern wool-growing States. It says that "the ground, but they help to hold the snow result of the Texas battle is that there has and in that way are a tenefit to the orchard. been an immense transfer of the soil of Texas to the Empire City for cash before by. Mr. B. said he had only one criticism sight. Still there is some wool mixed with to make. He had noticed in the peach orthis, more than is generally mixed with the chard of Mrs. Linderman that the young soil of California which comes here—Cali- trees did not look as well as they should fornia first, Texas second. Still from what and did not seem to be as thrifty as the we hear of the size of Texas, we judge that older trees. The question is, how shall it will take a long time to deplete the State | we keep up the fertility of our peach orcent of it with the wool. Perhaps by Are we doing the right thing for our young threads. In the manufacture, this fabric caught up the worn out material, cast off year round, but when the fleece is as long richness a grand benefit may occur."

would take this view of it, that it is

necessary to first consider the conditions,

adaptability, and what we are breeding

by others, to make the showing of solid as it is in the fall and spring, and when SOUTH HAVEN AND CASCO POMO-LOGICAL SOCIETY.

Reported for the Michigan Farmer.

SOUTH HAVEN June 17th, 1882. The first social picnic this season was held to-day at the home of Mrs. I. S. Lin-

derman, of Casco, which also included the two fruit farms of Frank and Emmet Linthough the day was not promising, rain

President Lannin called the meeting to order and announced the committee on

Nearly all of those present then started

ern States for their improved stock, and The grapes were well trained on wire trelthe growth of improvement in the east lises and were very neatly kept and cannot keep pace with the new territories pruned. Emmet was too late in pruning of the west that are fast settling with 1m- his peach orchard, but the trees were in migrants and our increased population. If good condition.

not go to Vermont and pay extra trans- very highly of the grounds about the oughbred fleeces is the extra amount of portation. I said that the growing of wool, house. Everything was in good taste. oil necessary to the reproduction of a suf- as it related to thoroughbred and grade He approved of the way in which the that they are supposed to improve. And it is. Michigan can never afford to produce nearly all the prominent grape growers in as all, or nearly all our grade sheep are an inferior grade of wool or sheep. Al- the east trained to stakes. All the peach deficient in that respect and many of our ready the supply of good sheep is not orchards had a fine showing for a good thoroughbreds, rams of heavy weights or equal to the demand. The western trade | crop, but would have to be thinned very possessing a large amount of oil are and the parties who purchase our sheep thoroughly. The cultivation of the orusually looked for to make this improve- want our best. There is no trouble to re chards may be said to be perfect. The ment. And therefore it is in many cases alize a good price, from \$3 to \$5, for a wind breaks planted between the different overdone; and if a few such fleeces are good ewe suitable for shipping west, and orchards are a necessity to break the force found in a clip it is right off counted heavy no trouble to sell her to Michigan wool of the wind. The apple trees did not wool and shrinkage claimed on the lot, growers. How long this will remain so have much fruit but were very thrifty. no one can tell; but barring breaks from Frank Linderman's orchard was a perfect one to three years it has always been so, model in every respect, and had an abundand I never saw the time since I raised ance of fruit of all varieties. The soil is sheep, about 18 years, that I could not get | sandy but fertile, and naturally well

committee, could not help but admire the realized by our best farmers, and our best taste displayed by the late I. S. Linderclips of wool are cut from our highest man in the laying out of the ornamental proportion of the amount grown, there is | bred Merino; and if we get them up to thor- grounds around his home. The great vaoughbreds I don't think there will be any riety of deciduous and evergreen trees in secure them; yet with the present system drop off in price. And if to continue in the park has a very pleasing effect. I the business of growing wool, or if to think I should have planted the grapes make a new departure in the production north and south; the pruning has been done in the very best manner, and the lopast experiences and consult the possible cation of the orchard is one of the best; needs of the future, then to consult con- the wind-breaks planted between the or chards are all right, they may harbor some If prepared with comfortable shelter and curculio, but it pays. Frank Linderman's peach orchard is pruned percan raise the choicest fleece, which will feetly. They may all be encouraged in command the highest market price. The the business of fruit-growing, for the loca-

Frank Linderman remarked that one criticism that had been made could not be tributed through the fleece, and a fine helped, and that was on the different sizes of peach trees. Of course the orthat will require all the care that in our chard did not look as well as though they preparation we have provided for, and were all of one size, but the cold winter of 1874-5 killed some of the older trees and we engage in it if we fulfill our parc. On new ones had to be planted in their places. the other hand if no shelter is provided (This refers to the old orchard on the home place.) I commenced pruning in January and have done it all myself. The patch of blackberries referred to by one of the committee is mine, and I did not cultivate them last year, nor have I hoed them yet, but, as they give promise of a crop, I think I shall hoe them out.

> Emmet Linderman said that he would acknowledge that he had not pruned his peach orchard enough, but want of time was his only excuse. As regards the stumps, they do not look as well as clean

The President then called on M. H. Bixchards where we are resetting all the time?

Anthrax or Black Leg in Cattle. Prof. Law, who is probably as well ac quainted with this formidable disease as any one on the continent, writes thus in

the New York Tribune: There are two varieties of the disease, both dependent on the presence in the system of minute vegetable organisms (bacteria) which have acquired the dangerous facility of living and increasing in the blood and tissues of the animal body. One form of the malady is the malignant anthrax proper-the malignant postule of in the blood and vital fluids in the form of spherical ones. This type is readily communicable to all species of warm-blooded animals unless they have already been rendered insusceptible by an earlier at tack. The second form is associated with a microscopic organism which is found in the spherical form only in the blood and they leave? but, how can they stay? animal fluids, and which has not been found to attack readily other animals than

Both are equally dangerous to cattle; the other warm-blooded animals. Whether the germs in both diseases are but varieties of the same organism remains to be seen; what is more immediately to the point is development, and to depend on the same general conditions for the maintenance of if secluded from air, but is gradually lost fu the presence of fresh air and moisture. Hence the germ once introduced or developed in a soil of a close, impervious, and compact kind, in one overcharged with the remains of animal or vegetable preserved indefinitely, while in one which is naturally dry, open, and porous, or which has been thoroughly underdrained. it sooner or later loses its virulence. In accumulations of litter or manure, in liquid manure tanks, in close cellars and the like it is more likely to be preserved than elsewhere. To check the progress of the malady, therefore, and prevent new attacks, the exposed cattle should at once be moved to soil which is thoroughly drained and pervious to moisture.

The carcasses of the dead and all the products of the sick should be burned, or if buried at all it should be in a dry porous soil with a covering of quicklime to favor speedy decomposition and securely fenced in so that no other cattle can approach the place, nor cat the grass grown upon it for several years. If damp or impervious soil only is attainable for burial then burning the carcasses is far to be preferred. When a pasture has once had an outbreak of blackleg it cannot be considered safe for several years to come. The purification of such pastures may be expedited by placing them under a rotation of crops and stirring the soil as frequently as possible so as to expose the germs to the air and lessen or remove their virulence by changing the medium in which they grow. The grand principle is never to be lost sight of, that it is the habit they acquire of using up little oxygen in their growth which fits these germs for growing in the blood, and it is the habit of using up much air that unfits them for survival in the animal fluids where little air can be found.

The stock which has been exposed to the infection of blackleg, whether from sick animals or infected pastures or places. may attain some measure of protection from taking daily in the food or water some disinfectant which will check the development of any germs that may be present on the mouth, threat, stomach, or bowels. For this purpose one drachm carbolic acid and three drachms sulphate fron may be dissolved daily in the drinking water of each adult animal, or sprinkled on its food. Or one drachm of iodide of potassium and one-half ounce Calorate of potassa may be used in the same way. If there is any tendency to costiveness it should be counteracted by roots, apples, potatoes, soft mashes, or by daily doses of two or three ounces of Glauber salts. Constipation usually begets fever and fever strongly predisposes to the recention of the anthrax germ. Young animals are always most liable to the disease, partly because their tissues are soft and impressible, but largely no doubt because they have not had an opportunity to become insusceptible through an earlier mild attack. Young growing animals should therefore be kept apart from pasture where blackleg habitually occurs, and if they must be at any time exposed to even the slightest extent, care should be taken to keep them in the most vigorous health, and to prevent them from becoming suddenly plethoric.

To prevent the evil effect of a rapidly increasing plethora it is desirable to feed well at all times, and never allow the subject to get into too low condition. The use in this connection of linseed cake has the double effect of keeping the beast constantly thriving and counteracting all costiveness and fever. Some seek the same result by giving yearling cattle weekly or semi-weekly doses of half an ounce of saltpetre, or of two ounces Glauber salts; while still others meert tapes or strips of leather or cord through the skin of the dewlap, and smear them frequently with crude turpentine (pine gum) or other irritants, so as to keep up a running sore. These are kept in for weeks or even months, and though not an absolute protection against the disease, yet they serve to materially reduce the mortality. Cattle strange to the pasture should be subjected to the same precaution as young growing cattle. After it has once set in, blackleg runs such a rapid of a pedigree appears. When one is spendcourse that treatment is rarely of any avail. In mild cases the use of carbolic acid and sulphate of iron, alternately with chlorate of potassa and iodide of potassium, as advised above, for prevention, and to the swelling oil of turpentine, or carbolic acid oil (one to ten) may give good results.

Why Boys Leave the Farm. A correspondent of the New Kngland Farmer, writing from Auburn, Me., dis-

upon running away to the city, scared by hard work, and looking for something more "high-toned" than farming. He argues the question from a different point of view, and shows us how and why the ma jority of the boys really leave their homes:

"It is a fact which most writers seem to have overlooked, that a large part of boys leave the old home farm because they do not see their way clear to remain there. Many of them have younger brothers to take their places on the farm; some of them, although they may be only sons, find their fathers still in the full vigor of manhood, and not disposed to give up the farm to them, nor to hire them man-caused by an organism which exists by the year. The father alone is fully competent to manage the farm except permicroscopic staff-shaped bodies, as well as haps during a small part of the year, when hired help may be needed. It will not pay for a young man to stay on the home farm if he can not earn anything except during six months of the year. Now how can boys thus situated "stay on the farm?" The question with them is not why should "Very few farmers' sons have any capital

except their capacity to labor. Farms are not given away, and it is not regarded as safe for a young man to buy a farm on first is quite as dangerous to man and credit, expecting to pay for it. The present methods of farming are not sufficiently remunerative to warrant one in engaging in such an undertaking. Before these young men can have a farm they that both appear to follow the same law of must earn the money with which to buy it. Many of them go to the city with the intention of returning after a time to buy their virulence. This is most inveterate a farm. But it may be asked why do not these young men hire out on farms instead of going to the cities? There are several reasons for not doing so. Few farmers hire help except during the summer months, leaving the help to do the best they can during the winter season. It life, or in one habitually water-logged, is is not satisfactory to work half the year and be out of employment, or in only partial employment during the other half.

"It would take a long time for a young man to accumulate in that way enough money to purchase a good farm. Then, again, the work on a farm is harder than the work required in many of the employments in cities and large towns. Usually, more hours of labor are expected of the farm hand than of the mechanic Most of the city and town occupations afford continuous employment throughout the year, and the wages are frequently as good or better than the wages on the farm for only the summer season. Many of the city situations are pleasanter and more desirable than those on a farm; the hours of labor are fixed, and the kind of work determined. These are some of the reasons why the boys seek work in the cities and towns instead of staying on the farms. They are reasons which would have weight with any one similarly situated. The young man without capital is ex-cusable if he does leave the farm and go to the city where he can find continuous work and remunerative pay.'

Value of Pedigrees. Henry Stewart, in the N. Y. Times, offers arguments on the worth of pedigrees,

as follows: "It is a maxim among breeders that 'like produces like,' and every farmer knows and appreciates this truth. If a young animal is kept to increase the farm stock, it is the produce of the best old teriorated as a wholesome and nutritious stock; the calf of the best cow, the lamb aliment. A slight fermentation is unof the best ewe, the best of the litter of pigs; or it should be, for it is not always the case that this wise course is pursued by farmers: if it were, there would be no reason for this writing, the purpose of which is to induce farmers to be more particular in the selection and breeding of their stock than they, in a great measure, are, and to show them as far as possible with what profit this greater care may be exercised. When we consider the value of the products of carefully bred herds or flocks and the much smaller value realized from those of ordinary character, the profit of the one kind and the loss of the other become very apparent. It is very certain that if one farmer, at no more expense or labor, realizes \$100 per head from his cows, or \$4 a head from his sheep, or \$2 from each of his hens, while another realizes one-half or a third as much from his stock, the difference is a loss to the latter. This is clear, because a gain that might be made, but is missed, is as much a loss as if so much money dropped from a person's pocket, and could not be recovered, or was spent in a losing stock speculation. It is a matter that may be easily proved, if questioned, that the most profitable herds and flocks are those which are | trodden in day by day, was not sufficient selected and bred with a view to their im- to arrest fermentation; but the perfect provement. One noted dairyman has covering of the surface, and the applicaraised his yield of milk to 6,000 pounds tion of heavy pressure insured its arrest per head yearly; another has a record of and its perfect preservation. Next year 250 pounds of butter per cow; another, by Mr. Havemeyer built in a series of walls, improvement entirely within his own herd, so as to divide his one large silo into produces an average of 300 pounds of but- eight, one of which he can easily fill and ter per cow; and similar cases are to be put under pressure in a single day, and found among ordinary working farmers on from that time he has had no trouble with every hand. It is not to be supposed that excessive fermentation or acidity. these improvements make themselves by merely keeping a herd within itself, and small enough to be quickly packed and raising every calf or every lamb; on the pressed, calls equally for solid, impercontrary, it is done by always selecting vious walls and floors. Some, it is the best for the rearing of fresh stock. true, make passable ensilage in wooden But it is apparent that one must have a walls; but if we would have the best record to know which are the best, and to quality, and obtain the most satisfactory trace these through several generations,

improvement to his own herd or flock. "But one must necessarily go outside of his own stock to begin or carry on a course of improvement, and then the full value ing money he wants to get the most for it, and when he is purchasing a breeding animal for the improvement of his stock he should be very careful to get the best animals he can for his money. But without searching the pedigree he has nothing but appearances to guide him in his selection, and appearances often deceive the best judges. It is rare, however, that an animal goes back on its ancestry. There cusses this question, which he says most may be a failing off in one individual, as

and that this record must be closely

studied and compared. This is the foun-

dation of a recorded pedigree, and it is

clear that this use of the pedigree gives it

a great value, in fact, that it is indispensa-

ble to success in rearing improved stock,

even when a person confines his work of

men argue as if the boys were wilfully bent there may be 'a black sheep in every flock,' or there may be a bad boy in some good families, but the current is only turned aside by a temporary obstruction, as it were, and flows on when this is passed, broad and deep as ever, for there flock, as Mr. Bakewell proved in his history; and we may all remember what remarkable men some temporarily bad boys have turned out to be. 'Blood will tell' in spite of occasional exceptions, and it is for this reason that the pedigree of an animal is its best recommendation even in spite of present contradictory appearances. There is a process of 'breeding back'-it is called atavism-by which an animal shows some peculiarities that have belonged to a remote ancestor. This, of course, will show equally in both directions, for the produce of a superior animal may not equal the dam or the sire, but the produce of that inferior animal may surpass in value every one of its ancestry. And this is a point of great importance in fixing the value of a pedigree. For if the ancestry has been exceptionally good, the progeny will be good, and although one animal may not reach the average, yet its descendants will be more than likely to come up fully to the standard, and may very possibly surpass it. For this reason one should have faith in a good pedigree, and patiently await its eventual promises. "We cannot too strongly enforce the

absolute necessity of improving our stock. The average products of farm animals are gradually increasing through the improvements made in breeding, but careful breeding is, unfortunately, not generally practiced, and it goes to show its vast importance that the little of it that is done has such a conspicuous effect upon the average products. If the system of improved breeding were in general practice, the income from our farm stock-horses, cattle. cows, sheep, swine, and even poultrywould easily be doubled. And this desirable result would follow a general regard to the pedigree of the stock. A farmer can well afford to pay a few dollars extra every year for the use of an animal whose pedigree shows its higher character. and yet there are a very small proportion of farmers who are willing to pay a dollar extra for such service by an animal whose progeny is producing more than double the income that his own stock produces. This is a very shortsighted-'a penny wise and pound foolish'-policy, and a great loss to the individual as well as to the public; for the better a man does for himself the better he does for the world at large, of which he is one of the supporting individuals."

#### Ensilage.

can add nothing to its nutritive constit- husbandry." uents or properties. The best that can be said for ensilage is, that it preserves for winter feeding the good qualities of the fresh, green vegetation of summer. So far as this can be done, it is an advantage, but so soon as the ensiloed fodder is allowed to ferment and pass into a strongly acid product, it is to the same extent deavoidable, and a slight acidity is to be expected. This does not differ materially from the slightly acid condition of the healthy contents of the first three stomachs of the ox; and to this extent acidity may be looked upon as wholesome, if not even stomachic. But whenever fermentation has proceeded to any considerable extent, and when the product has become strongly acid, we have an approximation to the intensely acid refuse of the glucose factories. which, fed to milch cows as an almost exclusive diet, is liable to induce indigestion,

impaired nutrition, wasting, and death. To avoid this evil effect of fermentation and excess of acidity, silos should be made no larger than can be filled in one, or at most two days; and as soon as filled they should be put under the requisite pressure. Ex-Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, states that he built a large silo which it took him nine days to fill. When opened he found that the lower portion, packed in the first six days, had extensively fermented and was strongly acid, whereas the portion put in on the last three days and placed immediately under pressure was well preserved, and not at all acid. Here the increasing weight of the ensilage.

The same necessity which calls for silos results from feeding it, we must have the walls and floor of masonry; using for mortar water lime, and seeing to it that no air can enter at any point. While it is claimed that pressure and the condensation of the mass is all that is needful, it is no less true that any access of air tends to fermentation and acidity, or even to putrefaction, and that the proximity of such acid or decaying products materially impairs the quality of adjoining portions. Many who make ensilage are not sufficiently alive to the drawbacks of chemical changes in the product, and are therefore satatisfied with only a fraction of the success which they could otherwise attain.

Foreign Method of Drying Stacks of Hay or Grain.

The N. Y. Tribuns describes the new method by which progressive farmers across the Atlantic are guarding their ricks against danger from heating or moulding: "In the centre of a stack of twenty

feet diameter, or fifteen to twenty-five feet flues are left, reaching from the bottom to the eaves. They are made by drawing up a sack of straw as the stack rises, or by placing a wooden frame. At the bottom are cases in which even a black sheep has of this shoot is a board which serves as a be made profitable. Corn fed hegs only are done the best service in improving a white | damper, about 8x10 inches, to close or above the damper (usually underground) an eight inch tube or conduct extends to where an exhaust-fan can be placed. This fan is often made of wood all but the shaft. and much like the fan of a winnowing mill. But better ones are made wholly of iron, with the bearings arranged so that dust, sand, fibres ete., can pass through the fa without touching them. They are usually made for hand power, and a simple ompact gearing with one or two belts drives the fan at 2,500 revolutions per minute. The internal temperature of a large stack has been reduced by it from 130 deg. to 90 deg. in forty minutes. A T-shaped instrument, with the staff hollow. to contain a thermometer and pointed so as to be easily thrust or bored into the stack horizontally, is convenient for determining the temperature. This should should not exceed 100 deg.; at 150 deg.; it is getting dangerous, and at 200 deg. fire will break out. Grain should be kept down to 80 deg.

#### Irrigation.

The editor of the Rocky Mountain Husbandman reminds us of the boy whose chief argument in favor of the cart he had constructed, was that the linch pins were first class. He would have us believe that irrigation is an improved patent on nature's waterworks, and that it is the truly scientific method of furnishing moisture to crops. He says:

"To the "Pilgrim" farmer, watering fields by irrigation appears to be a great understands the soil and its requirements, and can plow and sow, cultivate and harvest as well as any man; and who has been accustomed to make heaven water his crop; and when you talk to him of taking the matter into his own hands, he looks upon it as a great obstacle in Montana husbandry. Yet it is in reality the principal advantage which places the business so far in advance of States husbandry. There the crop must suffer from both rain and drouth, but here there is never too much raio, and the water may be turned on at will. The cost is nominal after a ditch is once prepared, and the difference in the production of an acre in Montana and the States will soon pay the Montana and the States will soon pay the extra cost. Instead of being a drawback, irrigation is an advantage which can only The National Live Stock Journal says be appreciated after it has been once exthat ensilage is valuable in proportion as perienced. It is a science, to be sure, but it approximates the natural condition of the wide-awake farmer who understands the green plant, and advises experimenters the business will learn it as readily as he that making ensilage of any fodder plant learns to handle any new implement of

Care of Chicks.

Chicks after eing hatched should be kept in a uniformly warm temperature. When they are older, they may gradually become accustomed to every variation of weather, so as to get a strong, hardy race, that in their turn will produce vigorous especial care and suitable food to give hem a start. After they are four or five and may be coarser. Their digestive organs grow stronger with age, and they should be fed from the shell until they are able to shift for themselves, with such kinds of food as are suitable to their age, condition and development.

One point of great importance in feed ing chickens is to feed often, but never to give more at one time than they can eat with appetite. They should be fed early and late and of such quality and kind as will satisfy them best, and without leaving any food to be sour or trampled under The feed at this early age should in part be cooked or scalded with boiling water. Hard boiled eggs, bread crumb and millet seed, Johnnycake, oatmeal, cracked corn, wheat and vegetables. Animal food three or four times a week will be found good if confined or before they can procure insects, and a small al lowance of fresh bone meal occasionally in their soft food will help their growth and looks considerably .- Powltry Monthly.

#### Agricultural Items.

Ir writers upon the subject of "boys leaving the farm " will show how those who have no means of purchasing a farm can do otherwise than leave, they will do the boys a valuable service. Until they can do this it will be useless and unnecessarily severe to reproach the boys for seeking the city.

A LEADING farmer in Middle Tennessee states that a crop of ten acres of amber cane was of more value to him for feeding hogs, cattle and mules, than any 25 acre crop on his farm, and that it paid better than any other crop. Those who have had the most experience claim that the amber cane is twice as nutritious as common field corn, and yields nearly double the amount of the best varietie of the sweet corn usually sown for fodder.

PERSONS unaccustomed to lame horse will more frequently pronounce the wrong limb than the right in cases of slight lame ness. This blunder may be easily explained They perceive that a horse draps his head the moment one foot comes to the ground, and they immediately conclude that that must be the lame one, fancying that he drops from the pain received when it meets the ground whereas the fact is, he treads as lightly as he can on the lame foot, and bears his whole weight on the sound one.

J. B. LAWES, of Rothamsted, England famous for the service done to agricultural science through his experiments, conducted with the utmost care and regardless of expense on his farm, has been created a barone in recognition of these services. The Mark Lane Express says that public opinion will undoubtedly declare that the honor is one well deserved, though some may doubt whether it was worth the acceptance of a man in Mr. Lawes' position of world-wide fame. He has been carrying on and recording his experiments since 1834, and has made provisions for having them continued after his death.

BECAUSE of a successful importation of apart in a long stack, air shoots or central live hogs into Germany, last year, there is a movement on foot for the establishment of a stock company for the more extensive import of American swine. The loss on shinments already made has never exceeded five per cent, and it is believed the business can to be shipped, as the slop-fed ones are more open the way. From either under or apt to die during the voyage, and their vield is necessarily smaller than those of the corn-fed ones. American hog dealers ought to send the best quality of hogs to Germany, in order to gain a sure foothold and to encourage their importation.

> THE Farmers' Home Journal says that never has there been so much chess (Bromus secalinus) as at present, owing partly to the killing out of grass in meadows, giving all kinds of weeds a chance. It says: "This injurious weed is a foreigner, which was introduced by Willard into this country under the impres sion that it was a good forage grass. But it was soon discarded as being worthless and its cultivation abandoned. Before, however, its true character was found out Willard extolled it so highly as a feed grass that the seeds were sold at an enormous price and disseminated all over the country. Hence its almost universal appearance in nearly every grain field in the Union. The seeds of the chess plants are so numerous and are so long lived they should never be allowed to ripen. It matters not what crop they may appear in, whether in meadow, oats, barley or wheat, it will be better to cut and harvest the crop prematurely rather than let the seeds of the chess so fully mature as to scatter out on the ground, and thus acquire a permanent foethold. Where it has appeared in meadows and pastures, mow it now and cure it into hay. Salt it well, and let it remain in the loft or stack for winter use. It will make good feed for cows if cut in a cutting box and mixed with bran and corn meal.

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Either Sex. Incontinence, retonition of urine, brick dust or repy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

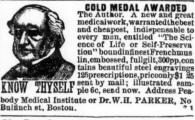
43. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

### KIDNEY-WORT

#### MPORTANT to STOCK OWNERS

Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment will penetrate to the bone in man or beast in a very few moments, and is very soothing, cooling, healing, cleansing, s rengthening and relieves soreness, swellings and painful injuries as soon as it is thoroughly applied. Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment cures Pink Eye, Sore Eyes, Sore Mooth, Epizoo ic, Coughs, Sore Throat, Swelled Glands, Horse Distemper, Kicks, Calks, Galls, Scratches, Poisonous Wolnds, Hoof Bound, Quarter Cracks, Diseased Frogs, Muscular Lameness, Sprains, Strains, Sweeney, Cracked or Sore Teats, 'aked or Garget Bag, Hollow Horn and Black Tongue. Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment has no equal in curative pro-critics and flies will not trouble flesh wounds where it is used. Treat Pink Eye the same as Epizootic. Sold by drugglets at 25 and 50 cents. Veterinary use \$1 50 per pound.

DR. H. SHARPSTEEN, Proprietor, Marshall, Mich. FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., Wholesale Agents, Detroit, Mich. Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment



COLD MEDAL AWARDED The Author. A new and greenedicalwork, warranted the band cheapest, indispensable every man, entitled "The S

### Salt in Agriculture

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879. E. S. Fitch, Bay City, Mich.
DEAR SIE:—The specimen of Refuse Salt you fer warded me from Bay City has been analyzed and gives the following result:

Chloride of Sodium .... Chloride of Potassium.... 

Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very smal amount of salts of lime and magnesium, and onlataces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron for manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two and a half per cent of Potass Salt, which is one of the essential elements in the ash of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Salts also make soons valuable as manure than pure salt would be 99.91 The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are not strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby although less than one part in a hundred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Salt is more valuable than pure common salt, because it centains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesia. which are all valuable in piant growth. Respectfully, R. C. KEDZIE,

Prof. Chemistry, Agri ral College E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City



Save Money! Buy at dealers' prices. We will sell you ANY article for family and personal use, in any quantity at Wholesale Prices. No matter what you want, send for our Catalogue. We carry in stock the largest variety of goods in the U.S.

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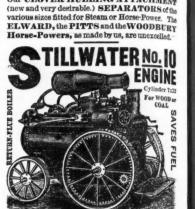
Challenge Wind Mills Over 9,000 in actual use. It is a section wheel. In 13 years not one has blown down without tower breaking—a record that no other mill can show. Mills sent on 30 days' trial. Best Feed Mils, Corn Shellers, Brass CV-linder Pumps. Catalogne free. Brass Cylinder Pumps. Catalogue free. CHALLENGE WIND MILL AND FEED MIL' CO., Batavia, Ill.





and separating qualities. Saves ALL the Grain an cleans it ready for Market. Runs easily, or structed durably, finished beautifully, least expen give, and most economical and SATISFACTORY

MACHINE NOW BEST MADE. It will handle wet grain BEST as well as dry. It has no THRESHER equal in threshing threshing in the second second



MINNESOTA GIANT FARM ENGINES finished in the most perfect manner. TRACTION ATTACHMENTS can be furnished with any of them. For Price-List and Circulars, address

SEYMOUR, SABIN & CO.



sheep, and poultry, as well as the without injury to either fence or stock for farms, gardens, stock ranges and neat for lawns, parks, school lots and the with well-proof paint for salvanized). SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind

NOYES' HAYING TOOLS.



U. S. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.

URNIP SEED!



M ORTGAGE FORECLOSURE -M ORTGAGE FORECLOSURE —
Default having been made in the psyment of a sum of money secured to be paid by a certain mortgage, executed by Garrett Stansell and his wife, Dolly Stansell, mortgagors, to John Webster, mortgagee, dated the 7th day of June, A. D. 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of Decds, for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1890, at 10:50 o'clock in the foremon, in liber 156 of mortgages, on page 173; upon which said mortgage there is now due the sum of one hundred and seventy-five and 50-100 dollars, for principal and interest, besides an attorney fee of fifty dollars, provided for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure; by which default the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative; and whereas, no proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the said sum, secured to be paid by said mortgage, or any part thereof; now. been instituted to recover the said sum, secured to be paid by said mortgage, or any part thereof; now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statutes in such cases made and provided, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, viz: All those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate in the City of Detroit in the County of Wayne, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Lots eleven, twelve and thirteen, on the east side of Eighth Street, on subdivision of lot twenty, of the Baker farm, north of Grand River Avenue; and also lot one, block twelve, of the Witherell farm, north of Graitot Street, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the east front door of the City Hall, wherein is held the east front door of the City Hall the Circuit Court for the Courty of Wayne, in the City of Detroit. Wayne County, Michigan, on THURSDAY, THE TWENTIETH DAY OF JULY A D. 1882 at 12 o'clock noon, of said day, to satisfy said debt, and costs of foreclosure, including said attorney fee.

JOHN WEBSTER, Mortga

ALFRED E. Hawes, Attorney for Mortgage Dated, Detroit, April 19th, 1882.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WAYNE,
In the matter of the estate of Belle A. Wood, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, William A. Throop, executor of the estate of said Belle A. Wood, deceased. by the Hon. Régar O. Durfee, Judge of the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1882, there will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the easterly front door of the Cicy Hall, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, on the twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. 1882, at ten c'lock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit. Lots eleven and twelve of the subdivision of out-lot twenty three of private claim 30, according to the recorded plat thereof in liber 1 of plats, at pages 67 and 280; also lots nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two of the subdivision of ont-lot eleven of private claim 30, according to the recorded plat thereof, in liber 2 of plats at page 29, all of the said above described lots being situate in the Township of Springweils, Wayne County, Michigan Detroit, March 24th 1882.

WM. A. THROOP, Executor.

JNO. B. CORLISS, Attorney. CITATE OF MICHIGAN.—Third Judicial

Circuit, In Chancery. Suit pending between Annie Hoops, complainant, and Charles Hoops, de fendant, in the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in chancery, at Defroit, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1882. It appearing from the sfildavit of Aunie Hoops, the complainant in this cause, that the defendant, Charles Hoops, is not a resident of the State of Michigan but is a resident of the State of Michigan but is a resident of the State of Illinois, on motion of Hawley & Howard, solicitors for the complainant, it is ordered that said Charles Hoops appear and answer the bill of complaint filed in said cause within four months from the date hereof, and that this order be published once in each week for six successive weeks in the Michigan Fammer, a newspaper published in said County, the first publication to be within twenty days from the date of this order.

HAWLEY & HOWARD,
Selleitors for Complainant. HAWLEY & HOWARD, Solicitors for Complainant.

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EVEL TREAD track (7 in.) wheels. and Chilled Bearings teed to produce over with less ele-than any other.

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THE PETUNIA.-The London Garden says: Petunias are grown more or less in most gardens, but as a rule the seed is sown too late to get the plants strong enough for turning out by the middle of-May. Although the seeds germinate more so raised will not only be considerably in edvance of those put in at the usual time, but that the plants will be short-jointed and altogether more stocky and strong. portant that the soil should be made per- yearly crops of good fruit." fectly smooth and level, and when this is done, watered through a fine-rosed pot, so as to avoid having to wet the earth afterwards, till the young plants make their appearance. By adopting this course chardists: and covering the pot or pan with a piece of class, so as to maintain an equable temperature and prevent evaporation, success way, but in all cases where it is so small that it has to be sown on the surface it should have a sheet of paper laid over it to farm the Baldwins have proved so profitshut out the light for the first few days, after which it will require close watching, and must be uncovered immediately when germination takes place. Besides being from seed are valuable for pot culture, as Blush, Red Astrachan, Northern Spy, R. they afford plenty of variety both in form I. Greening and King of Tompkins County. and color, and make a fine display in a The Fallawater, too, bears well, but is of greenhouse or conservatory, either in pots poor quality. or baskets. / In borders, the best way to grow them, or rather to support them, is to get a very coarse piece of rabbit wire and cut it into lengths of from two to three feet, and place one of these pieces round each plant, so as to form a guard, when after a time the branches will find their way through the meshes and hide the wire with foliage and flowers. Grown thus, they makelgrand masses that are not blown about, or stiff or formal in appearance. Some years ago the double varieties of petunias made a great stir, and very beautiful they are, especially such as we see now, many of which are imbriated and striped after the manner of carnations.

In a late issue of the Germantown Tele graph we find the following: "It is somewhat unaccountable why so spendid a vine -for splendid it really is-as the Virginia Creeper, known to botanists, we believe, as ampelopsis, should be so sparingly seen in our yards and grounds. Though originating in a Southern State, it is perfectly hardy, standing the severest winters unharmed; it is easy cultivated; while it grows with great rapidity, it never becomes an unmanageable nuisance; it is symmetrical, if a creeper may be so called, and by festooning, it can be made exceedingly graceful and beautiful. It can be soon made to convert an unsightly object into one of the most attractive points about a residence, and in this view alone it possesses an amount of real value that it is only those applying it to such a purpose who can properly appreciate it. In autumn the foliage is changed into colors particularly attractive; and the round red berries which hang in innumerable clusters are strikingly who has a fancy for the beautiful in nature, that it would lead ten persons where there is at present one owner of a premises, to introduce it."

SOUTHERN California is the land of roses. All sorts and varieties flourish like the proverbial "ill weed," and the land is a veritable floral paradise. Cottages are embowered in roses, and a lady at Los Angeles lately picked 700 full blown blossoms from the front of her house, and did not gather nearly all of them. Dried rose leaf cushions and pillows are the fashion there, and the residents might literally repose on beds of roses.

to the Elmira Farmers' Club the following experiment with an unfruitful pear tree. which we take from the Husbandman:

standing in the front yard by my residence that is a good bearer, beautiful in form, and affords a fine shade to my sitting-room window. It is growing in what we conriver bottom, within a few rods of the river. In the heat of the summer nearly four years ago when the weather was very dry I discovered that this tree was struck with what we call 'pear blight,' and as I had lost two fine trees at the side of the thought all that could be done was to put | that city: up with the loss. A week or two later as about it and dung it one year more before you cut it down.' I went into the house and examined Emil Wolff's tables of ana-

acid, and 6 of sulphuric acid. lown until the top roots were all uncoverd, and then took 100 pounds of German lext took seventy-five pounds superphosphate and mixed it with earth and spread t on top of the mixture with potash salts. Then I took fifty pounds of lime mixed and phosphate (these contain all the above week's time I could see that the tree was ering yellow gaslights disclose only a few reviving and blight apparently never ex- other wagons scattered at long distance up and down the street, and she is at liberty the present season.

tremities of the limbs they fell off. The pears. None fell off and no insects seemtreatment is not necessary, and if sown at that the mineral supplies in the soil had at once in pans and placed on a shelf in become exhausted and the tree was dying any warm house, it will be found that any for want of food. I fed it, and it got well, and returned me many times four-fold And it proves a little more, for what had been a semi-annual bearer became an annual bearer, and I doubt much if most

#### Hints to Orchardists.

W. J. Chamberlain, in the Country Gen-

"If a man simply sets a small orchard for his family use, he may want a few trees of all the kinds that do fairly well in will be certain. Even the most minute his locality. But if he sets a large orchard trians begin to make their appearance. seed may be induced to germinate in this for market purposes, he should know the one or two varieties that do far better than all others in his locality. On my present able that if I were to set 1,000 trees for market apples, at least 800 should be Baldwins, and the rest of other varieties in this order for productiveness: Fall Wine, serviceable for bedding, petunias raised Peck's Pleasant, Red Canada, Maiden's

"In Southern Ohio, Baldwins are of no account, and the Rome Beauty is the main market apple. It would have saved me many a dollar if I had known what kind to set at first. As other varieties have died out, or shown themselves of little account, they have been replaced with Baldwins until probably three-fourths of my whole 15 acres are now Baldwins.

"Clay soll should be tile-drained and well enriched and in good tilth before the trees are set, and kept in low hoed crops at least two years out of three for the first eight or ten years after the orchard is set. In pruning it is of first importance.

"The young tree often comes from the nursery with two or three nearly equal limbs branching at a sharp angle from the same point. If left to grow in that way, the tree is apt to split down the crotch at the first heavy fruiting, and sometimes even before. The tree should have a main stem or trunk, with smaller limbs at intervals, branching off at not too short angles In case of a sharp crotch it is better to cut off the smaller of the nearly equal limbs when the tree is set. The remaining one will straighten up and form the main trunk. A failure to observe this rule in all cases has already cost me several fine trees, and will yet cost me more under heavy future

fruitage. "Another thing. The shape of the treehead should be formed early, and supernumerary twigs should be cut out at once. It does not pay to grow large limbs to be pruned out in a few years. The habit of growth of the variety should be regarded in pruning. If the habit is spreading, like the Greening for example, the trunk should be pruned higher from the ground, handsome, and any one would suppose, and the ends of the limbs (in pruning at with precisely the same cabbages, onions, To illustrate these advantages, let us setting) should be cut to an up or in grow ing bud or twig. If the habit is spindling or aspiring, like the Northern Spy or Rambo for example, the limbs may be left lower on the trunk; the pruning should be more from the inside, and the limbs should be pruned or shortened to an outside bud or twig. A rich, gravelly loam gives all varieties of trees a more spreading habit than a less generous soil, especially a stiff

"In pruning, frequency is better than severity. I agree with many Ohio orchardists in preferring the time just before the trees blossom. The wounds heal over more rapidly. Limbs cut off close will heal over better too. While pruning, or Arba Campbell, of Owego, N. Y., reports after, the trunk should be examined for the flat-headed borer. A tightening or discoloration of the bark two or three feet from the ground shows their presence, and if cut out and destroyed at once, they will do little harm. ihe round-headed borer, that works near the root and bores into the wood, has never troubled my trees, but is far more destructive than the flat-headed sider a rich, deep, alluvial soil, on the one when it does get into an orchard. Suckers from the roots of trees should be

The Cincinnati Gazette says in an article house the year before from the blight, I descriptive of the scenes at the market in

Here is a round, rosy German woman I stood in the street looking at the tree I busily engaged in artistically arranging eion of the work themselves. He is ever saw that the top boughs were dead down at green stuff on a broad board resting upon on his knees weeding, planting, or doing least four feet, and every limb on the tree a couple of barrels; behind her is the stout the numberless little things that conduce eemed more or less affected, then the farm wagon and the patient Dobbin, who to the welfare of a plant. In general, Words of Scripture came to my mind; 'Dig is standing in such a position that he is in market garden contains between four and imminent danger of having his brains seven acres—seldom more—and they ar dashed out by every street car that passes. | cultivated to the greatest possible degree. Last night at one o'clock she left the garlysis to see what the mineral supply to the den, many miles up Millcreek Valley, and, modern fertilization compounds are used pear was composed of, for I thought the with the reins hanging loose upon the upon them, old stable dung being always and rich with barn manure, and found it faithful horse's neck, slowly jogged on preferred. The work attending the cultito be 54 per cent. of potash, 9 of soda, 5 over the rough country roads, through the vation of a market garden is something of magnesia, 8 of lime, 15 of phosphoric heavy, cold silence of the night, toward the enormous. From the first day of spring to sleeping city. All the previous afternoon "I called my man and dug away the soil the men (her husband and sons, probably,) a lack of anything to do. for six or eight feet around the tree and were busy preparing the load. She leaves home early in order to secure a good stand, for it is first come first served. It is three salts (containing 15 pounds of pure potash) o'clock when the wagon begins at last to ions are produced, which, sold in bunches nixed it with four or five times its weight rumble over the cobble stones of the paved of five for a nickle, will bring in \$6. In earth and spread it over the roots. I streets, sounds which in the quiet night re- an acre are about 439 such beds, which, at echoing in the narrow street appear to roll | the same rate, net \$2,634, and later in the and reverberate until one thinks the noise will arouse the town. But no one stirs. On rolls the wagon through the deserted with earth and spread on top of the potash streets. A solitary policeman is the only is the way in which it is done. It is a living being to break the monotony of the minerals.) We then drew from the well scene, he gives a friendly nod and the cart the best vegetable gardens are to be purtwenty or thirty pails of water and gave goes on. At last its destination is reached. chased at not more than \$600 per acre. he whole a thorough wetting, and in one | She has arrived in good time, for the flick-

time of making the experiment. The tree to choose a position that long experience bore a small crop of good pears in the cen has taught her will be most likely to atter of the top that summer, but at the ex- tract customers. The wagon is carefully backed against the curbstone, the horse is next year it bore a large and fine crop of made comfortable with a measure of oats or, as is more usually the case, a bag of ed to touch them. The third year was the green grass; and the mistress of the consame, the crop large, fine and smooth, and cern, half reclining on the wagon seat with this, the fourth year, the crop promises as her head pillowed in a convenient barrel good as the two previous years. Now this of cabbages, tries to snatch a few minutes proves to my mind, (so far as one experi- of repose before the arduous duties of the ment can prove anything.) that what we day. Her slumbers are suddenly interrupreadily in frames with bottom-heat, such call 'pear blight' is simply starvation; ted by the appearance of the Market Master, who gruffly tells her to "move on." This she refuses to do, and a lively dialogue occurs, ended at last by the official's mouth being filled with a fine apple, and he walks away propitiated. Then a wandering tramp attempts to make a raid on the more tempting portions of the load, To get such fine seed to do well, it is im- fruit, if properly fed, would not produce but the market woman is only half asleep, and his nefarious designs are frustrated. At last the gray of the east becomes a shade or two lighter; the noises in the street increase; wagons are quickly occutleman, gives the following hints to or- pying the vacant spaces, while vehicles of every description are clattering up and down the narrow passage way, left in the middle of the street between the horses' heads, in search of places. A few pedes-Slowly the market woman arouses herself and begins to arrange her load to the best advantage. A friendly neighbor assists her to set the heavy barrels on the pavement. At this juncture the proceedings are interrupted by the appearance of a woman bearing an immense coffee pot, kept constantly warm by means of a spirit lamp, followed by a boy carrying two large baskets, the one containing great thick bowls, which hold about a quart, the other filled with warm rolls. The bowl is poured full of the black coffee, sugar and milk are added in liberal quantities, several rolls are left behind, and a group of these friendly German women gather to gossip over their simple breakfast. Das Fruhstuck over, the business of the day com-

mences. The hucksters are the first comers. They run from one stand to another, inquire concerning prices, give a contemptuous surprised laugh, then hurry away to repeat the process, returning in a few minutes to haggle over a few cents; until, at last, when the patience of the producer is nearly exhausted, and she is about to refuse to deal with him, he closes the bargain, and triumphantly bears the article away considerably cheapened. No sooner are the hucksters gone than a steady stream of city people begins to flow past; occasionally one stops and makes a purchase; little by little the fresh heaps of vegetables and fruits exposed for sale are diminished, and if she has exceptionally good luck, by 10 o'clock her load is cleaned out. Generally, however, she is not able to return to the garden up the Mill Creek until noon. Such is the regular routine from the beginning to the end of the season,

While the great majority of gardens that supply Cincinnati with fresh vegetables are situated on the Mill Creek Bottoms, they are by no means confined to one locality. For several miles up and down the Ohio, along the banks of the Little Miami, nestled in sheltered spots among the hills, and even way back in Kentucky on the rich border lands of the Licking, they are to be found in plenty. And everywhere they are the same. You visit a hundred gardens, and in all you see to the intelligent bee-keeper, the great adthe same long rows of hotbeds, always vantages given to the bees by furnishing facing to the south, the same trim beds them with a full supply of empty combs. or beets, as the case may be, the same square manure piles, and even the blue shirted, ragged jean pantalooned, bare season; one with empty boxes, the other footed figures working in the fields seem with empty comb in the boxes. to be always identical. There is no variety either in appearance or in the mode of plentifully, and harvesting a large quantity carrying on the business. Every garden of pollen, and a little honey, for several produces exactly the same articles, and in weeks past. The brood chamber is full just about the same proportions. If the season is early, by the middle of March lettuce, radishes and onions are ready for market; then follow beets, spinach, peas, cucumbers, etc. By the first of May the plants that have been nourished so carefully in the hotbeds are ready to be transplanted in the open ground. New potatoes, squask, beans, tomatees, and corn come in quick succession, fellowed by all the delicacies of summer and autumn. The article which is grown most extensively around Cincinnati is celery, and this, in spite of the labor attending every stage of its development, is one of the vegetable gardener's most profitable crops.' Such is the reputation of Southern Ohio for raising excellent celery, that the commission merchants do quite a large business every year in exporting it. This, with the single exception of Bartlett pears, as far as we are able to learn, is the only article raised in the vicinity of Cincinnati that the great

city does not consume. In his methods of cultivation the gardener is extremely simple. He does not believe in labor saving machinery; his rough, horny hands do the great propor-It is a singular fact that very little of the the chilling blasts of October there is never

As a specimen of the way in which a gardener gets rich, let us take an onion busily. bed ten feet square. In such a bed 600 onseason celery could be raised on the same ground. We won't say that the above

ported to have been badly injured by frosts

Horticultural Notes.

THE Farmers' Home Journal reports the appearance of apple and pear blight in Ken- the selection of kegs. Any flavor which tucky this spring in greater degree than ever is not that of pure honey will be found

mall fruit culture within a few years. Her shipments of strawberries to New York city have reached 10,000 bushels in a single day, not to mention consignments to minor points.

At the last meeting of the West Michigan Farmers' Club. the new peach tree destroying nsect was brought up. Mr. S. S. Bailey said that he had a young peach orchard almost destroyed five years ago by similar insects. The only remedy he would recommend is to pick them off the trees and kill them. He only found them in the vicinity of oak woods, especially where the oak was of recent growth. None of the others present knew anything about the insect, its habits, or the best way to get rid of it.

J. L. Budd, professor of horticulture at Ames, Iowa, left for Europe on the 20th inst., to look up the apples, pears, cherries, plums, apricots, peaches, grapes, shrubs, trees, etc., grown on the northern steppes, in connection with soil, climate and exposure. The journey States. While Southern Europe is well known in its varied products, etc., the region north of the Caucasus is unfamiliar; its fruits, cereals, grasses, etc., are but little known to European horticulturists.

THE Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette reports the cutting down of a large apple tree in that city, which was found to have enclosed a fell over, and the post, loose in the center, drew out and broke, a foot or more below the cut. The post is of chestnut as near as can be made out, and must have been enclosed in the tree perhaps 100 years. The tree, which by grafting bore russet apples, was undoubtedly at the start a wild shoot, which grew close to the fence post, and in process of time gradually inclosed and covered it in. The tree trunk is about 11 inches through and the post six inches.

THE plum curculio (Conotrachelus nenuphar) is an enemy not only to the fruit of the plum tree, but also to that of the cherry, peach, apple, pear and quince. The beetle of this nsect is of a dark brown color, variegated with spots of white, yellow and black, and is less than one-fourth of an inch in length. It has a short, curved snout, which, when disturbed, it can bend up under its breast, and with legs drawn together, it may be mistaken for a knot or wart of a limb, or dried bud. Prof. Thomas says that when the female is about to deposit her eggs she makes a minute cut in the fruit with her jaws, then thrusting her snout into the cut, enlarges it sufficiently for the reception of an egg; turning around she drops an egg into the opening, which she afterwards thrusts to the bottom of the cut with her snout. Each female can deposit from five to ten a day. The egg in time produces a "grub" which causes the fruit to fall while immature. When it has completed its larval life it leaves the fruit and burrows into the ground, where it remains for about three weeks, and then emerges in the beetle form.

# Apiarian.

Extracted Honey. C. P. Dadant, in "Extracted Honey,

says: "A little consideration will readily show strength, at the beginning of the honey

"The two colonies have been breeding from top to bottom. After perhaps one rainy day, the honey crop begins to fail. The bees that have been given empty combs can go right up in them, and begin stering, just as fast as they bring their honey from the fields. Not a minute is lost; and as they have plenty of storing room, there is no need of their crowding the queen out of their breeding cells.

"In the other hive, however, there is indeed plenty of empty space in the upper story; but before this space can be put to any use, it has to be first partly filled with the combs. Before a half day is over, the greater part of the bees have harvested and brought to their newly hatched companions, all the honey that the latter can possibly hold in their sacks. What shall they do with the surplus? Only one thing can be done. They have to go up into the surplus story, and hang there for 24 hours waiting for this honey to be transformed into beeswax, by the wonderful action of the admirable little stomachs, whose work man cannot imitate, despite all his science. But, while this slow transformation is But, while this slow transformation is going on, while the small scales of wax are emerging from under the rings of the abdomen of each industrious little worker; while their sisters are slowly but busily carrying, moulding and arranging the warm little pieces of wax in their respective places, in order to build the frail comb; during all this time, the honey is flowing in the blossoms, and the other colony is fast increasing its supply of sweets. Meanwhile, the few bees which have found a place for their load, go back after more, and finding no room, they watch for the appearance of each hatching bee from its cell, and at once fill that cell with honey: thus depriving the queen of her breeding room, and forcing her to remain idle at a time when she should be laying most

"The loss is therefore treble. First, this colony loses the present work of all the bees which have to remain inside to make wax. Secondly, it loses the honey of which this wax is made. Thirdly, it loses the production of thousands of workers. by depriving the queen of her breeding figures are mathematically correct, but that room in the brood chamber. All this, for what purpose? To enable the owner to tremendous interest on the investment, as eat his honey with the wax; when by the agreement of everybody, it is known that wax is tasteless and indigestible."

THE editor of the Bee Journal, in answer to a correspondent's inquiry, says: By no to a correspondent's inquiry, says: By no means use old whisky barrels nor other \$5 to \$20 address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me

second-hand packages for putting nice honey in. If intended for market, you cannot be too careful, nor too tasteful, in detrimental. We recently sampled some honey which had been sent to a dealer in VIRGINIA has made remarkable progress in this city, and put up in a keg that had contained maple syrup. The honey was badly tainted, and both the flavor of the honey and of the maple syrup were so badly neutralized, that several experts unhesitatingly expressed the opinion that it was more sorghum than honey, through some mistake of the shipper.

To sell honey well, it should not be taken to market, except to be delivered. Heney will not stand handling and keep clean, whether comb or extracted, whether put up in wood, glass, or tin; and the first requisite of success is to have your honey, and your package clean and in good order. The label must not be soiled. Take a sample with you, and solicit orders. Let your sample be a fair specimen of what you have. Visit the grocers on the day, and at the hour, that they are least likely to be busy, so that they can afford to listen promises important results to our western to you patiently. Let your price be reasonable, though sufficient to cover your expense, and pay for your trouble. Better sell low, at first, and raise the price after the market is created. Low prices create the market is created. Low prices create a demand which must be filled afterward even at high prices. Let your price be uniform, and if you find it necessary to change your prices, during the season, let fence post. When the tree was cut about, it all of your customers be informed of it.

> SWARMING ON THE GROUND .- When a swarm issues, and the queen falls to the ground, it is possible that the bees may discover her before they have alighted, in which case they will form a mass about her and give the simplest conditions for hiving, for it will only be necessary to set a hive over them to insure their taking possession.

No woman really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many dollars can be saved every year. Ask the druggist.

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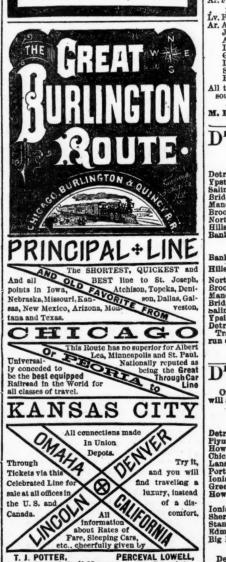
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Keep the Stomach, Bovels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health cluding Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis. ect to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters Being tonic and mildly purgative they PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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Fast Express \*4:00 A. M, 111:40P.M Day Ex. \*9:36 A. M, \*6:20 F.M Pacific Ex. 19-50 P. M. \*8:00 A.M Express \*4:05 P. M. \*11:50 A. DETROIT AND BAY CITY DIVISION.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MIL-

October 16, 1881.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot Detroit time, as follows: Trains leave and and trains leave and and leave.

Prains Leave—
Express, at 7:30 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City
Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand
Haven, and Milwaukee
Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 P. M.
Night Express at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Rapids,
and Grand Haven. Sleeping Car attached.

and Grand Haven. Sleeping Trains Arriye—

Through Mail, 5:20 p. M.

Detroit Express, 12:15 p. M.

Night Express, 10:30 p. M.

Holly Express, 8:00 A. M.

T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit. FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL-

Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot.

All Trains run on Detroit Time.

Bay City & Saginaw Mail. Arrive. \*11:40 a m Bay City & Ludington Exp \*4:15 p m \*12:08 n's Bay City & Saginaw Exp \*10:30 p m Bay City & Ludington Exp \*13:30 a m \*11:55 p n Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car on Day Trains.

\*Daily except Sundays
C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt. LAKESHORE & MICHIGIAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot Foot of Brush Street.

Trains run by Detroit time. On and after unday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart s follows:

as follows:
Leave
Buffalo & Cincinnati Ex. 7:40 a.w. 1:30 p. m.
Chicago Express. 9:20 a. m. 7:10 r. m.
Adrian, Cieveland and
Buffalo Express. 3:00 p. m. 8:6 m
Cincinnati Express. 6:40 m 10:50 a.w. The 10:50 A. M. and the 7:10 F. M. trains arrive and 6:40 F. M. and the 9:20 trains depart from Brush Street depot; the other trains will ar rive and depart from the Third Street Depot.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Depot foot of Third street, Detroit time. 

Fort Wayne & Jackson R.R.

Commencing Thursday, June 1st, 1882, trains will leave as follows:

6 55 p. m.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Fr't & Pas'r Agt General Superintendent. DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTH

School Statistics of the state of the state

DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTH On and after Sunday, June 18, 1882, trains will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows:

| Connections |

CONNECTIONS.

Detroit, with Railroads diverging.
Plymouth, with Flint & Pere Marquette R.y.
Howard City, with Grand Rapids & Indiana
R. R.

R. R. B. MULLLIKEN W. A. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass, Agt WABASH, St. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R.

depots.

W. H. UNDERWOOD, City Ticket Agent.
FRANK R. SNOW, General Agent.

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State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1882.

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 50,620 bu, while the shipments were 5,997 bu. The visible supply of this grain on June 17 was 230,307 bu. against 16,441,330 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881. This shows an increase in the amount in sight the previous week of 172,508 bu. The exports to Europe for the week ending June 17 were 550,661 bu, against 574,220 bu the previous week, and for the past eight weeks they were 3,890,238 bu, against 15,805,846 bu for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The stocks of wheat in this city on Saturday amounted to 89,689 bu, against 289,433 bu at the same date last year.

The market the past week has been ar anomalous one, prices sinking at the betrade, until No 1 white reached \$1 281 and No 2 do \$1 201. On Friday the market began to show more strength, in sympathy with that of Chicago, and prices on both spot and futures again advanced. Saturday, after a dull day's business, prices showed a decided gain, and closed subsequent advance it would be difficult to say, if it was not the rumor that June wheat had been oversold in Chicago again, and there was a good chance for another squeeze at the end of the month.

Yesterday the market opened quiet, but subsequently became stronger. At the close prices on cash wheat were higher and firm, while futures were also advanced.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from June 1 to

to June 26:	White	No. 1	No. 2	No. 2.
	extra	white	white	red.
June 1	0 00	1 291/6	1 26	I 35
44 2	0 00	1 301/4	1 27	1 37
4 3	0 00	1 301/4	1 27	1 3716
" 5	0 00	1 2916	1 251/6	1 3616
6	0 00	1 29	1 25	1 3616
" ¥	0 00	1 2816	1 24	1 3612
« B	0 00	1 2914	1 253%	1 37
66 9	0 00	1 29	0 00	1 37
" <b>1</b> 0	0 00	1 281/9	1 2516	0 00
" 12	0 00	1 2916	0 00	1 37
** 13	0 00	1 3014	0 00	1 3614
· 14	0 00	1 31	0 00	1 361/2
<sup>41</sup> 15	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
" 16	0 00	1 2716	1 2116	1 29
" 17	0 00	1 2749	1 22	0 00
" 19	0.00	1 28%	1 221/4	0 00
" 20	0 00	1 281/8	1 22	0 00
	0 00	1 2814	1 2134	1 281/6
" 23	0 00	1 2814	1 201/4	1 271/6
** 93	0 00	1 2814	1 201/8	1 27
** 21	0 00	1 30	1 20	0 00

..... 0 00 1 31¼ 1 21 1 27 Futures are in about the same conditio as cash. The following gives the closin prices each day for the week ending yes

Tuesday... 1 2914 1 2314 1 774 1 10954 0 00 Wednesday. 1 2914 1 2914 1 1074 1 10954 0 00 Thursday... 1 2734 1 2924 1 0654 1 06 0 00 Friday... 1 29 1 22 1 0654 1 06 0 00 Friday... 1 29 1 22 1 0654 1 0654 0 00 Saturday... 1 3014 1 2234 1 0775 1 06154 0 00 Monday... 1 31 1 2414 1 0334 1 0775 0 00

The prospects for the wheat crop favor a fair vield in nearly every State in the Northwest, with Kansas and some of the Southern States exceptionally large. The quality will probably be better than last season. In California and Oregon the outlook is generally good, and the Pacific Coast will have a full average crop. We do not believe there will be large crops in any of the winter wheat States, such as there was in 1879 and 1880, but it will be fully 25 per cent better in this State than last season, when the average yield was under 10 bushels per acre. So far as spring wheat is concerned it has yet many contingencies to meet, and while the prospects are brighter than two weeks ago, there is still plenty of room for improvement.

In Great Britain the crop has met with a set back from the cold weather that has prevailed. This is attributed to the treendous number of icebergs that are float ing around the coasts, the results of a warm winter succeeding a very cold one. It has had the effect of strengthening the English markets and increasing the demand for cash wheat. Still prices have not advanced except on some grades, although the tendency is undoubtedly that way at

The following table gives the prices of breadstuffs in the Liverpool market on Saturday last, as compared with those of

	ne	24. ital.	Jun		
Flour, extra State13s.	9	d.	138.		d.
Wheat, No. 1 white 108.			108,		d.
do White Michigan 10s,	2	d,	108,	1	d.
do No. 2 red	7	d,	108.	7	d.
do spring No. 2 98.	8	d.	98.		d.
do Western winter10s.	5	d.	108.	4	d,

COEN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn here the past week amounted to 23,601 bu, and the shipments were 18,000 bu. The visible supply in the country on June 17 amounted to 9.-385,906 bu, against 11,783,877 bu at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 1 .-759,152 bu, against 11,586,376 bu for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 883,638 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 18,299 bu, against

7,759 bu at the corresponding date last ear. Our local market has been quiet and changed, trading being light, and generw on the basis of 751 to 76c per No. 2 go was reported active and excited, with dvanced prices ruling on both spot and futures. No. 2 closed strong at 724 to 721c for spot, with an upward tendency owing to unfavorable accounts from the growing crop. In futures, closing quotations were 734c for July, 734c for August, and 734c for September. The outlook for corn is anything but bright in most of the Western States, and as there is an increasing demand from the Eastern States it is not likely that the market will show any weakness until the crop is assured. The crop in this State is very backward, but the warm weather of the past week is helping it, and there is yet time for a fair crop. It is to be hoped that the balance of the season will prove favorable, as with a light hay crop a failure of the corn crop would prove a

Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 23,601 bu, and the shipments were 7,625 bu. The visible supply range of prices there is as follows: of this grain in the country on June 17 was 1,978,975 bu against 6,644,299 bu at the corresponding date last year. The stocks held in store here on Saturday were 21,550 bu, against 2,738 bu, at the corresponding date in 1881. There is a quiet but steady market for oats at about former figures, namely, 56tc for No. 1 mixed, and 57 to 571c for No. 2 white. While the demand has been light the strong position of other markets has prevented any decline. Chica go has been very strong, the advance in corn strengthening oats. Prices in that market are higher, and closed Saturday at 534c per bu. for No. 2 mixed, 554c for No. 2 white. The condition of the oat crop is quite favorable, latest reports placing it at 100 for the whole country, while there has been a large increase in the acreage. But the dubious prospect for corn keeps this grain very firm, especially as the amount "in sight" is quite limited.

calamity.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The butter market does not show any signs of improvement, and in fact is rather weaker on ordinary grades. The prices paid for fair to good lots range from 16 to ginning from the apparent dullness of 18c per lb., with 19c sometimes paid where flavor is unexceptionable and the quality good. The lower prices of butter, combined with the high prices of lard and tallow, have given the oleomargarine business a black eye, and it has been largely discontinued until a more favorable period starts it up again. In Chicago there is a with No 1 white at \$1 30 and No 2 do at firm market for good to fancy makes at \$1 20. What caused the decline or the higher prices. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery 25 to 26c, fair to choice do 21 to 23c, choice dairy 19 to 21c, and fair to good at 15 to 18c per lb. In New York the market is weak and lower. Fancy State creamery is quoted there at 25c per lb, choice creamery at 23 to 24c, fair to good at 21 to 22c, and ordinary at 18 to 20c. In its review of the market the Commercial Bul-

"The market to-day continues in about as unpromising condition as ever, and we are unable to discover any hopeful indica-tions in the reports obtained from receivers. From all quarters the demand is of very limited proportions, and buyers contesting on cost even for the finest goods, with those who may be successful in gaining a concession refusing to increase the amount of orders. In fact, just what may be required for immediate wants constitutes the sole basis of inquiry and the arrivals more than balance the outlet. The export trade is light to-day, the principal buyers apso far as negotiations went much the old line of prices was reported.'

Western butter is quoted in that mar-

	ket as follows:		
	Western imitation creamery	20	@21
n	Western dairy, choice	20	@21
-	Western dairy good to prime	18	@19
2	Western dairy ordinary to fair	15	@17
-	Western factory, choice current makes.	18	@19
-	Western factory, fair to good	16	@17
	Western factory, ordinary	14	@15
t.	Change is were steady and in the	hia	mor-

ket, owing to a light supply of choice, it is held very firmly at 12 to 121c per lb. There is considerable Ohio cheese being offered, but its quality is not up to the mark and it sells one to two cents per lb lower than State brands. In Chicago the market is quoted weak and lower, the decline being general on all grades. New full cream cheddars sell in that market at 92 to 10c, part skim choice do at 7 to 71c; part skim choice flats sell at 6 to 64c and common to fair do at 4 to 5c. In New York there is also a decline to note in prices, with the market about steady at ruling quotations, which are as follows: Fancy State factory, 11tc; choice State factory, 10% to 11c; fine do, 101 to 101c; fancy Onio flats, 91c; fair to good de, 7 to 84c. The N. Y. Bulletin says of the mar-

"On the cheese market everything has been at sixes and sevens, and it was an ex-tremely difficult matter to find any two operators of the same opinion over either condition and tone of market or price. Of course, a dominant factor in unsettling the market was the strike of laborers and the detention of freight, both buyers and sellers in a state of perplexity over the time of receipts of goods, and it was simply im-possible to conduct business with any degree of satisfaction. For a time there was an effort to work out a higher range of value, with 11½c for the best State factors the point desired, and some of the expect ed stock was engaged at the above rate, with the understanding that goods were to he here in time for the steamers and in good condition. Subsequently, however, ship-pers refused to submit to anything above 11 to 111c, and in reality these latter quotations have represented about the working top of the market. A great many badly heat ed, weak and generally faulty lots came in and were pushed freely to sale under fear of heavier amounts of similar quality to

The Liverpool market is quoted firmer for American cheese at 58s. per cwt., the same figures as were ruling one week ago.

WOOL.

The wool season has fairly opened, and during the past week considerable quantities have been purchased in the interior towns in the State. Prices appear to be rather irregular, the variation between those paid at different points being considerable. The range is a little lower than we looked for, but there will probably be an advance before the clip is all purchased. The highest price so far paid has been 40c for good cleaned washed wool. This was paid at Hastings, where some 30,000 lbs were purchased the past week at an average of 35c per lb. For unwashed wool the per lb. But at most points the price paid for washed has ranged from 33 to 37c. which is fully 2 to 3 cents lower than it should be. We hope to be able to report better prices next week, and we will if held there. The entries were large in the wool-growers do not get too anxious to realize and throw their clips into market in a heap. We refer our readers to the summary of sales reported in another column.

At the east there is no change to note in the position of either the wool or woolen goods market. At Boston the wool market has ruled moderately active and barely steady, but without any quotable change in prices. The sales of the week have been 1,417,720 lbs domestic and 189,200 lbs foreign, or 1,606,920 pounds in all. The receipts of wool in that market the past week have been 10,683 bales domestic and 1,466 bales foreign, against 12,048 bales domestic and 1,703 bales foreign for the corresponding week of last year. The WASHED FLEECES.

С,	do X	
8	do No 1 45 @46	ı
_	Michigan X and above 40 @411/2	ь
0	Michigan No 1 44 @45 New York and Vermout X and above. 38 @40	П
g	do do No 1 42 @44	ı
		ı
y	COMBING AND DELAINE.	L
,	Unwashed Kentucky Combing 27 @30	ľ
٠,	do Missouri medium do 27 @30	
0	do do coarse do 21 @23	Ľ
ı	Washed combing and delaine No 1 46 @48	1
- 1	do Ohio and Michigan fine delaine 44 @46 do New York and Vermont do do 42 @44	
r		L
	UNWASHED FLEECES.	1
-	Missouri fine 27 @30	
2	do medium 28 @321/2	Ľ
t	do coarse 19 @21	1
- 1	Indiana medium 30 @32	
t	Georgia 30 @33	
1	Kentucky and Lake	1
٠	Kansas, fine	
8	do medium	
. 1	do fine	
t	do average	
8	Colorado, fine	8
- 1	do medium	5
t	Texas, Northern, fine 25 @30	
3	do do medium 28 @32	1
il	do Western, fine	1
۱ '	do do medium 25 @30	
-1	PULLED WOOLS.	
1	Western X 35 @40	
- 1	Western superior, Buffalo 83 @40	
- 1	do Chicago 33 @371/2	8
- 1	do Millwaukee 30 @331/8	1
,	do St. Louis 28 @30	,
- 1	do Cincinnati 28 @30	
ا ا	do Detroit 33 @40	f
E.	In New York there is a quiet and drag-	

ging market, manufacturers evidently holding off under the expectation of forcing sellers to make concessions. Prices, however, show no change, and when there is any it may be in the wrong direction for them. We have received a number of wool circulars from New York, Philadelphia and Boston the past week, but we find nothing in them worthy of note except their general disposition to depress the market and scare the wool-growers into getting rid of their clips at most any price. They are entirely too unanimous. The Economist, of New York, is also doing its best to "bear" the market, as will be seen by the following extract:

"Now, these parties who buy washed wool in the country at 35c will run a hard chance for a profit. Those having medium wools in the unwashed districts of Indiana, Missouri and Wisconsin want 25 to 27c, which is too much to pay for that wool. Those wools should come down in price before any intelligent men buy them. In Ohio and Michigan, if and manufacturers keep on't throw their green dealers and don't and don't throw their greenbacks broadcast over the west, they will soon buy all they want at fair prices. Now, we say 35c in Ohio is enough, and 33c in Michigan is enough. It will start, however, higher than that.

There is a quantity here of fine oid wool and old California. Let manufac-turers come here and buy California. Let at low prices, both fleece and California, much troubled with these worms on both and leave the west entirely alone.

But even the Economist does not entirely run the markets of Ohio and Michigan. and the prices it considers "enough" will never be accepted by wool-growers of these States. The market is in good shape, barring the dullness in woolen goods, which is of course only temporary. No clothing wools can be imported at as low prices as American wools can be se cured, the eastern markets are bare of desirable lots of old wools, and we do not grow sufficient for the wants of manufacturers. Why, therefore, should our growers sacrifice their wool?

The "wool" editor of the Economis

"There is an abundance of wool to go all around-enough and to spare-so gen lemen, keep cool; and those mills which are ambitious to buy at the top prices in Ohio had better remember the sad an-nual meeting of the Pacific Mills, when that rich corporation found they had labor-ed a year for nothing, and one year ago now were the most excited of buyers, putting the price of Ohio in some districts as high as 43 cents."

In the same paper we find the following, which is probably not by the "wool

"As per announcement in another colamp, the Slade Woolen Mill property, located at Ansonia, Conn., within two and a half ours' ride of New York, is offered for sale, and can be bought by the right party on easy terms. This splendid Mill property, so near this city and so easy of access by rail or boat, is situated in the midst of thrifty, thriving village, and is well adapt ed for a woolen or knitting mill, and, as i is a foregone conclusion that the present tariff (exorbitant as it is) will not be disturbed by either of the factions in Congress for years to come, at least except it be in the interest of mill-owners, wise men and capitalists on either side of the ocean should money in a branch of trade that offers 15 per cent on capital as between investing the same in Government securities which only pay 31 per cent."

for their wool this season.

MR. SCHUYLER, who wrote the illustrated papers in Russia on Scribner's Magazine has written to the New York Tribune that as immigrants to the United States he regards the Russian Jews as far less desirable than the Chinese. And we see the American Jewish Aid Societies are evident ly of the same opinion, as they have no-tified the European societies not to send over any more.

MR. W. K. SEXTON, of Howell, Livingston Co., reports the following recent sales from his herd of Holsteins: To D. B. Smith, Webberville, Mich., bull

calf. Price, \$150.

To B. B. Hardy, Bennington, Mich., a three year old heifer; weight, 1,246 lbs. Price, \$350. Ceea. While this market was quiet Chica- market has so far ranged from 22 to 27c Price, \$150. THE SAGINAW RACES.

The race meeting at Saginaw the past week was one of the most successful ever various classes, and the trotting gave general satisfaction. The attendance on two of the days was very large, and while the rain Thursday night interfered with the time considerably the next day, there was good time made. The meeting opened with the 2:50 class, for which six horses out of seven entered put in an appearance. These were Belle Wilson, Minnie Warren. Sam Hill, Wilson, Carrie D., and William H. Belle Wilson took first money, Sam Hill second, and Minnie Warren third. Time, 2:231, 2:241, 2:271, 2:291.

In the 2:30 class six horses started, and seven heats were required to decide the race. Bliss took first money, Mattie Graham second, and Dr. Norman third. Time, 2:231, 2:231, 2:241, 2:27, 2:251; 2:251, 2:-251. Mattie Graham had her driver changed by the judges, and she showed to good advantage in the succeeding heats, taking second place twice and first place once. She is a Detroit mare.

The second day opened with the 2:34 class. Rigolette took first in three straight heats. May Thorne second and Lucy M. third. Time, 2:311, 2:301, 2:291.

In the 2:23 class Rosa Wilkes won in three straight heats, Forest Patchen second each time, and Aldine third. Time, 2:22, 2:221, 2:211.

The free for all pacing race had six entries, but only four showed up. Buffalo Girl, Lucy, Bay Tom and Bay Billy. Buffalo Girl took first money, Lucy second and Bay Tom third. Time, 2:174, 2:151, 2:181, 2:151. There were over 3,000 people in attendance this day, and the races were very closely contested.

The third day opened with the 2:20 class, in which four horses trotted out of six entered. Annie W. took first money, William H. second, and Red Cross third. Time, 2:214, 2:21, 2:214. In the 2:40 class five horses contested, and five heats were trotted. Bonnie Wilks took the first heat and Gen Ross the second, when there was "kick" against the driver of H. M. Strong. The judges put up a new man, when Strong took the race in three straigh t heats with ease. Time, 2:30, 2:291, 2:251, 2:291, 2:32. Strong is by Middleton, owned by Henry Brown, of Battle Creek, and will prove a rattler if taken care of.

The fourth day the track was very heavy. The first race was the 2:26 class in which four horses appeared out of 13 entries. Jerome Eddy won in three straight heats, in excellent time for the condition of the track, namely, 2:301, 2:27\$ 2:261. Aldine took second money and Sue Grundy third, Jerome Eddy could have lowered the time had he been pushed, but the track was so bad that he only trotted to win. The 2:17 race had to be put over on account of the track. There was a running race, half mile heats, best three in five, which took eight heats to decide. It was finally won by Bound.

The Current Worm.

RANSOM, June 15, 1882.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. In the issue of the FARMER of June 6 1882, Mr. T. T. Lyon states some facts in regard to the current worm which we manufacturers come here and buy old wool find to be facts indeed, for we are very currant and gooseberry bushes. He advises using white powdered hellebore as an effective remedy. We have tried strong soap suds with good effect.

Now will T. T. Lyon, or some other subscriber to the FARMER, describe the parent fly; and is there no way to destroy them or the chrysalis, providing some of the worms escape, as where one has a good many bushes to care for some may escape. Some say that the hellebore will destroy the bush and poison the fruit now on the oush. Is such the fact? Please some one answer and oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

Received.

SUMMER RESORTS OF THE MACKINAC REGIONS, by J. A. Van Fleet, M. A., Detroit, This pamphlet of fifty pages, by the editor of the Lever, the temperance organ of the State, is descriptive of the island of Mackinac and vicinity, a region full of ning to learn that they have a power historic interest, as being the earliest settled point in what was then the great northwest, and the centre of a thriving trade long before Detroit was founded in 1781. Father Marquette was its first white visitor, and he described it and founded a mission in 1671; and in 1763 Mackinac City, then farmer more fully realize the importance Fort Michilimackinac, was the scene of a of his duty to himself, his family or his terrible massacre, nearly the entire garri- farm, or create a love that will lead him son being murdered by the Indians who to study the science of agriculture, theoret gained entrance within the stockade while | ically as well as practically, will be of instensibly engaged in one of their games. Scientists find the island geologically ineresting, its scenery is unsurpassed in variety and picturesqueness, Indian legends surround it with romantic interest, while its climatic conditions are curious and delightful. Mr. Van Fleet has gathered into his little work, which is a sort of synopsis of a previous book, "Old and New Mackinac," a vast amount of information. de scriptive, historical, statistical, which his two years sojourn on the island enables him to make complete and accurate, and So those poor manufacturers, with all the "pen of a ready writer" to present in their foolish buying, make 15 per cent per an extremely pleasing and interesting form. annum on their capital. We are glad to Those who propose to visit Mackinac or know it, and are more than ever convinced | vicinity will find the pamphlet invaluable that our wool-growers should have 40 cents as a guide; those who have no such hope will still be interested in its descriptions and reminiscences.

BEES AND HONEY. By Thomas G. Newman, Chi The editor of the American Bee Journa is confessed authority on apicultural matters. We have here the third edition of his book, which has been carefully rewritten by the author, and which we find a valuable compendium of information relating to bees, their habits, methods of management, plants for pasturage, and other matter interesting and essential to bee-keepers. The book is profusely illustrated, and several new chapters have been addded.

Strawberries were luxuries for "bloated bondholders" at South Haven the first of last week, being 50 cents per box, but by Saturday four boxes could be bought for the same mo-

that 9.6 per cent, of all the sheep in the State were killed by dogs within the twelve

months ending June 1st. This is a little worse than Michigan, but still there is ample room for reform in this direction in this State. A STRIKE of the freight handlers in New

York and vicinity is in progress, and it is impossible to secure transportation for freight. The business men and citizens generally sympathize with the strikers, and say their demands are entirely just and should be acceded to.

A CYCLONE has been doing great damage in southern Minnesota, parts of Illinois, Iowa and Dakota the past week. A number of people were killed, buildings demolished, grain crops damaged and stock killed.

Wool in the Interior.

The following sales of wool we compile from

ur exchanges in the interior. Ovid Register: Wool 33 to 37 cents. Lowell Journal: Wool 28 to 35 cents. Lexington Jeffersonian: Wool 30 to 3

Carson City Herald: Wool 30 to 33 cents Monroe Democrat: Wool 28 to 33 cents per

Mason Democrat: Wool 30 to 36 cents or The first clip of wool marketed at Tekonsha brought 31 cents.

Owosso Press: Wool is coming in lively: The Marshall Statesman says 35 cents is the raling price at that place.

The Flint Globe quotes wool at 32 to cents in its local market. Charlotte Republican: Wool is coming lively, and brings from 30 to 37 cents.

Fenton Gazette: From 30 to 33 cents has been the figures for wool in this market to date. Jonesville Independent: Prices are not yet established here, but dealers expect to ope

at 35 cents. Hastings Banner: The wool market is lively. As high as 40 cents have been paid for the best clips.

Howell Republican: Wool begins to come into this market quite lively. Prices range from 32 to 35 cents. Coldwater Republican: Rates vary from 30 to 36 cents; 38 was paid for one lot unde

strong competition. Niles Democrat: The wool market is be coming lively, and prices range from 35 cents, according to quality.

Dowagiac Republican: Wool, unwashed

Holly Advertiser: A large quantity of wool has been brought in and marketed, at prices ranging from 36 to 32 cents per pound. Allegan Gazette: About 20,000 pounds of wool has been marketed so far, at rates rang-ng from 22 to 26 for unwashed and 20 to 36

Lansing Republican: Wool is coming it lively and is bringing good prices, 38 cents having been paid for some lots, and it is quite possible that 40 cents will be reached.

THE BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED FROM FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Paper read by Hon. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, Livingston Co., at the Farmers' l Howell in the winter of 1882.]

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Farmers' Institute. - To prepare a paper which shall be of practical value to the farmer and a benefit to organizations of this character, is a harder task than many would think until they had tried the experiment for themselves. Without exadd my mite in helping on the good work in which so many farmers have of late years been engaged. The subject selected one somewhat speculative in its nature. and upon which not very much may be past and what good we hope they may accomplish in the future. In the discussions of these gatherings upon the sub jects connected with farming, much good has been done. Experiences have been given, results obtained, new ideas have been presented, thought has come in contact with thought, farmers have been encouraged in their work, the benefits which follow from contact with each other have been experienced, and farmers are beginmuch greater in their associated capacities than they can possibly have as individuals.

Upon the manner in which the institutes shall be conducted in the future will depend greatly the good that may be accomplished. Anything that will make the calculable benefit, and these institutes must of necessity be helps in such particulars. In this direction a few thoughts on what too many farmers seem to ignore or neglect to make their business remunerative and respectable might be given: It needs no statistics from me to prove

that money or a certain amount of credit properly invested in farming lands is good investment. With proper economy and well directed labor, farming has, in the main, been remunerative in the past, and that it will so continue in the future is a belief undisputed. It is very certain that upon the success of agriculture very largely depends the success of almost every other branch of business carried on in this country. The production of hemp, flax, cotton and wool necessitates the erection of suitable buildings for their manufacture into useful fabrics, thereby creating a demand for skilled labor in the construction of manufactories and machinery, besides furnishing employment for large numbers of workmen and operatives, who, in their turn, become purchasers and consumers of the products of the farm. The large and extensive establishments engaged in the manufacture of agricultural or farm machinery in the form of reapers, mowers, cultivators, harrows, drills, rollers, farm wagons, sleighs, etc., are all proof of the statement that upon the successful operations of the farm depend much of the success in other branches of business. The enormous amounts of surplus grain, stock, pork, mutton and other

In the last monthly report of the Georgia | carrying facilities, and hence our wonder-State Agricultural Department, it is stated ful railroad system, penetrating almost every nook and corner of our vast domain, carrying civilization, prosperity and intelligence in its rapid march toward the setting sun. The whitened sails shimmerand the mighty ocean, together with the steamers plowing the surface of these vast waters in transporting our farm products, are only stronger proofs of the important relation agriculture sustains to the business of the world. Wherever agriculture is systematically, thoroughly and intelligently pursued, prosperity, thrift and happiness are sure to follow. Neat and, in many instances, commodious dwellings are seen, suitable buildings, prepared for stock, farm implements, carriages, etc., dot the landscape. The schoolhouse and the church, necessary auxilliaries to intelligence and morality, are alwhat has been said be true and agriculture business interests of the world and farming must be carried on, some must be farmers. Who shall be farmers? How shall farming be made the most successful, a livelihood, are questions, the solution of which should receive our utmost serious consideration. The term farmer or agrimore than is generally thought. Every man or boy who can chop cordwood, pitch important place in farm labor. Farming does not consist simply in buying a certain number of acres of land, erecting a few farm implements, plowing, dragging, sowmore. A farmer should be thoroughly qualified to understand the needs of his farm. If underdraining is necessary he should be able to know it, and know how to successfully do it. If his soil be deficient in certain properties that are required to make it the more productive, he should be able by the light of experience, observation and agricultural chemistry to discover that lacking or deficient property ply it in the most desirable manner. If his soil and location be such that some branches of farming might be made to pay better than some other branches, he should be able to consider the matter philosophically and intelligently, and having decided the matter bend his energies in that particular direction. He should understand the laws regulating supply and demand, how to buy, how and when to sell, how to keep accounts, how to conduct business on business principles. He should be possessed of a fund of general information that would fit him to successfully conduct any business. In short he should be thoroughly educated. It was once thought that if boy was a little dull, ungainly or not as bright as some other boy of the family he would do for the farm; but happily that idea is about obsolete. The bright, intelligent boy is looked upon as the coming farmer, and the dull boy as a candidate for

law or medicine. will depend very much upon the tastes. pecting to do much, I have consented to in it, together with the difference in localities, marketing facilities and the soils of for grain raising, or grain raising and stock for me to consider, viz: "The benefits to raising combined; some for dairying; some be derived from Farmers' Institutes," is for breeding thoroughbred stock, cattle, sheep and swine; some for breeding horses tion of several is preferred) shall be followed the farmer must decide for himself. Before deciding the matter however, a blessed with good soils, a healthy climate, number of things should be taken into account. That branch of farming should plenty of railroad facilities, a good governbe pursued that is best adapted to the soil cultivated, and is most desirable to the proper understanding of our duties, with cultivator. Each line of farging should be thoroughly studied and pursued intelligently and industriously. If grain and our girls to become farmers after they raising is the main object, be careful to go for themselves, (as the saying is) perraise what will pay the best and impoverish haps cannot be definitely answered. Some land the least. The land should be thoroughly tilled, well manured with barnyard that they may lead to further thoughts or artificial manures; clover in full bloom should frequently be plowed under. Crops should be sown or planted in season and harvested in season.

Everything in the shape of manure should be saved and applied in the most profitable manner. Corn fields should be as free from weeds as possible. Wheat should be free from foul seeds.

For breeding stock, select the best you are able to get, with a view to future improvement. No matter whether they be grade or thoroughbred; improvement should be the motto. In selecting thoroughbred cattle no matter what the families, or how well bred they may be, get life in the cities and villages has it good individuals. Too much money should not be paid for fancy pedigrees. Each breeder must decide which family or families of cattle he wishes to breed and get the best representatives of his choice With so many good breeds to select from he cannot well go astray As in cattle so in sheep; get the best of any kind you may wish to breed, and go on making improvements, and so through all classes of stock. It is not our province to discuss which of the various breeds of cattle, sheep, horses or swine is the best, all are good. One of the greatest sources of improvement and profit in all kind of stock raising has been judicious and liberal feeding. It is also true, and has been demonstrated thousands of times, and is still being demonstrated in nearly all localities where illiberal feeding, a lack of comfortable quarters with a poor and scanty amount of water, have taken the place of the former method. Cattle. horses, sheep and all other kinds of stock have as surely degenerated. One object in stock raising as in any other branch of agriculture is to make it pay. Very few farmers can afford to raise stock for the pleasure afforded of having them around. No farmer can afford to raise them at a positive loss. It is not my wish to find products of the soil demand extensive fault, but facts are facts and should some your example that your calling is an hone

times be told. A great many young cattle sheep and other classes of stock, not having arrived at maturity in this State, and I fear some in every locality, will weigh less next May than they did last November. This is bad economy, it is a losing business ing in the sunshine upon our inland lakes to the breeder, it is destructive to full de velopment and beauty; it is cruel to the poor beasts who look to their owners for good care and comfort. As a business item the difference in the two methods of feeding might be illustrated in the followlowing manner: Take if you please two steers which shall be in good flesh, and on the first day of November weigh respectively one thousand pounds, worth three and a half cents per pound, or thirty five dollars each. One is kept on the liberal process at a cost of twenty dollars, and on the first day of May next will weigh 1,200 pounds, and be worth five cents per pound or \$60. The other by the illiberal system ways found and duly appreciated. If of feeding, at a cost of ten dollars for keeping him through the six months, weighs on sustains so important a relation to the the first day of May next, nine hundred pounds, worth three cents per pound or twenty-seven dollars. The steer liberally fed costing twenty dollars to winter, has in his growth and increased value per profitable, ennobling and honored as well pound, made a profit for his owner of five as pleasant? What shall be done with our dollars. The steer poorly fed at a cost of boys and our girls to encourage them to ten dollars for wintering, is a loss to his adopt this honorable method of obtaining owner of eighteen dollars; nothing has been taken into account for labor or manure. Let the poor manure of the one offset the poor care; and he receives the culturist, in its fullest sense, means much | good manure of the other, for the good care it receives. The difference in the two methods of feeding is twenty-three dollars a load of manure or milk a cow is not in favor of the generous plan. I am not necessarily a farmer. He might fill some advocating the policy of feeding through the winter a steer which in November car be sold for \$35, but simply to show that if he is to be wintered at all, it is far the best buildings, buying a team or two and a few | policy to winter him well. The same is true in keeping sheep; the extra amount ing or planting grain and harvesting the of wool that will be sheared, the better same. It embraces all this and very much | condition of the sheep, the better development in growth, will pay for all the additional care and grain given, and yield a good profit besides. Some think it s costly way to keep stock by feeding grain. I am of the opinion that there is no way of taking our stock through our long winters so cheaply as by a liberal allowance of grain, especially corn. Some think that an acre of good corn stalks furnishes nearly as much feed as an acre of hay. Of and how to obtain it and also how to ap- this I am not sure; but I am sure that the corn and stalks grown upon an acre yielding well, will keep more stock and keep it better than it can be kept on the same amount of ground in any other way, and pay for the extra labor in raising and careing for it besides. No farmer in this State should ever sell his coarse grain except he sells it in his wool, mutton, butter, beef or pork. There is no other way in which he can realize so much for it as he can if fed in the manner we have indicated. This has been an unprofitable year for coarse grains, especially corn, and it is compartively high. But are not beef, pork, mutton and wool equally high. If a farmer can keep one cow well or two poorly, better dispose of one and keep the other well. Economy is a good thing for farmer, to practice. I will venture the assertion that on many farms the damage to farm implements, wagons, etc. by exposure to the sun, storms, producing rot and rust for want of proper shelter and storage, would How farming shall be made profitable. purchase grain enough to add to what is ed to poorly kept stock on such farm inclinations and habits of those engaged this winter, to bring them through in good thrifty condition. Too much cannot be said in favor of doing what we do well, of the farms cultivated. Some have a desire keeping what we keep well, of saving where we can save, and of being kind to the dumb brutes under our charge. Now the cattle, sheep, swine, horses, etc., are the farmer's stock in trade, and upon for speed, some for draught, etc. Which the manner in which he handles his goods said, except to give their histories in the of the different branches, (or if a combina- will depend very much his profits and losses. Our success as farmers will de-

pend very much on ourselves. We are plenty of mineral wealth, plenty of lumber, ment, and general intelligence and with a well directed methods we shall succeed. What shall be done to encourage our boys suggestions might be made with the hope upon the subject. The lessons of the past are sometimes our best teachers. What has been true in the past will in a large degree prove true in the future, the conditions being equal. As boys and girls were when we were young, so boys and girls are now, and will be in the future, subject to the changed conditions of the times. The aspirations of youth are the same today as in years bygone. Boys and girls have turned toward those pursuits in the past which presented to them the greatest prospects of success in life. They are doing the same thing to-day, and they will do the same thing in the future. Social advantages over social life in the country, and many have sought its allurements. Professional life in the past had its advantages by coming in contact with the more learned and intelligent class of people as well as being a stepping stone to more honorable position. The humdrum monotony, not to say drudgery, of a farm er's life has driven many a worthy boy of girl to the village or city, and in too many instances for the good of the farms our best farmers have gone away from the farm as soon as they were able to live in town, thereby showing a dislike to their former life. Too many of the latter class in pleasant weather are seen mounted on dry goods boxes at the street corners, the pictures of loneliness and discontent

strawberries The Flush and the Obs A drive of ed down the Almost 4,0 facturing fu W. C. Was The Huds turns out 2,2 A building the manufac Flint Glob tholic chu The Olivet urnished by Current we which has h

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Bay City 7 farm were de 17 acres of ry total failure. The furnitgoods of the ex-Mayor, we and brought A lady at B yards, and had 350 eggs, by n enlarge her bu The Hasting ment to say to pletion of the ell road has be

These are some of the gleanings from the

history of the past, and they teach us the

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able one and that you are in sympathy with it. Educate them thoroughly, so that they may be able to fill any position which their ability will command. Give them the advantages of society so they may know how to appear without embarrassment. Bring them up with babits of industry, thrifty and economy. Furnish books and papers, encourage reading and gludy and we shall have done much to attract our youth towards agricultural pursuits. Show them that farming will pay, and that it is in the highest degree respectable. Teach them to understand that professions or occupations in life do not make the man or the woman. They should know that it is in the power of those engaged in any honorable calling or pursuit to make that calling or pursuit what it should be. Circumstances should not make men, but men should make circumstances. No person should expect to be honored by the profession or business he is in. He should seek to honor his profession or business by making it better. Society always respects the men and women who respect themselves. A good word should be spoken for the State Agricultural College, which (though not free from faults and errors, nothing human is ever perfect,) is doing an untold amount of good to agriculture and science, not only in the school room, the laboratory, and on the farm, but in farmers' institutes, agricultural meetings and in experiments on various matters connected with agricultural advancement. Much is hoped from it and much may reasonably be expected. Let farmers help extend its usefulness by sending more of their sons there to be educated. From the mistakes of in experiments on various matters connectthere to be educated. From the mistakes of the past, let us learn wisdom for the future. Let us be encouraged by the prospects ahead. The signs of the times point to a brilliant future for the farmer. By inactivity and a sort of easy lethargy through the winter, he should not lose much of what has been gained through the summer. No business, especially through the winter. has so much time for mental improvement as agriculture. How many improve the golden moments? In how many farmers' houses do we find simply a county paper or two, when there should be a number of periodicals of value for instruction. How many farmers are supplied with agricul- and white. tural papers sufficient to keep them posted in the improvements which are constantly being made in agriculture and its kindred pursuits? Some say they cost money, while in fact, a few less cigars, a little less enough to purchase a number of agricultural papers and journals. Farmers must read more, study more, think more and in some instances work less. Farmers should qualify themselves for any position in life, unnecessary running to town will soon save and such qualifications require reading and study. Public position comes to those who are qualified for its duties whether he be farmer or poet. Wealth lies hidden beneath the soil, dig for it. Comfort and health are the results of a clear conscience and out door operations. While all should not be farmers any more than all should be lawyers, ministers or merchants, still

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

agriculture demands a large amount of the

intelligence of the county to make it what

it was designed it should be. Though I

have not followed very closely nor to any

extent the subject allotted me I have used

it as a basis for what thoughts I have pre-

sented, and hope they prove of some value.

#### Michigan.

Saginaw builds the new court house. Lansing is having a series of incendiary

The Sanilac Reporter boasts of having wild strawberries in its local market.

The Flushing Patrol has ceased to exist, and the Observer takes its place.

A drive of 140,000,000 feet of pine logs passed down the Flat River, recently.

Almost 4,000 people are engaged in manufacturing furniture at Grand Rapids. W. C. Warrant, a resident of Plainwell for the past 40 years, was buried last week.

The Hudson, Lenawee County, creamery turns out 2,250 pounds of butter per week.

A building is to be erected in Adrian for the manufacture of the Babcock corn-planter. Flint Globe: The corner stone of a new Catholic church was laid in this city on the

The Olivet cheese factory reports the milk furnished by its patrons nets them \$1.15 per 1001bs.

Currant worms have appeared at Plainwell, which has hitherto enjoyed immunity from

Monroe Democrat: The potato bug is pres-

ent in large numbers, and is making sad rav-ages on the crop. State papers are full of local high school

ments and prospective Fourth of July celebrations.

Bellevue has purchased a fire engine, hose cart and 50 feet of hose, and does not propose to be cremated again.

Bay County has voted to bond the county for \$100,000 for the purpose of raising a fund to improve the highways.

Adrian Times: Cambridge farmers have shipped 10,500 lbs. of wool direct to a Boston firm, and more will follow.

George Gordon, of Muskegon, employed on the C. & W. M. road was badly injured by falling from his train on the 24th.

The firemen's tournament at Big Rapids eccurred last week, and the hose company of Cadillac carried off the sweepstakes.

Fifteen carloads of Michigan oak lumber were sent to Glasgow, Scotland, last week, to be used in building railroad cars.

Rev. M. V. Rork's new school, which is to be located at Sherwood, will be 100x74 feet, and will be but one story in height. Sensi-le.

Bay City Tribune: Crops on the county farm were destroyed by a recent halistorm; 17 acres of tree and 16 acres of wheat being a total father.

The furniture, horse, buggies and other goods of the "late Tom Navin," Adrian's ex-Mayor, were sold at auction last week and brought \$1,500.

A lady at Bellevue runs extensive poultry yards, and has received an incubator holding 350 eggs, by means of which she proposes to plarge her business.

The Hastings Banner flings out a supplement to say that the contract for the completion of the Kalamazoo, Hastings and Lowell road has been signed.

A tramp at Fredonia last week put on airs and ordered coffee at a farmhouse where he begged his breakfast and threatened to burn the harm wheek transporters.

arn unless it was prepared. A catish was caught at Monroe last week, which weighed 42½ pounds, and the week before that a Frenchman captured one which he swears "by gar" weighed 47 lbs.

Seventy citizens of Adrian have been poisoned by eating cheese; one man, J. L. Smith, came near dying. Microscopic examination revealed minute insects in the cheese.

The success of the Army Reunion has re-newed patriotism. Midland, as well as num-bers of other cities and towns, has organized posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Flint Democrats C. E. Mark, of this city has invented a car-coupler which promises to be a great improvement on any so far patent-ed, and is to be tried on the F. & P. M. cars. Midland merchants are possessed of won-derful business enterprise. One of them re-cently sold several heads of lettuce to a cus-tomer who must have cabbage plants and

Kalamazoo Telegraph: Rev. C. De Best, pastor of a church here, was visited by an of-ficer, to whom he owned the larceny of some articles from a store here. He was allowed to leave the place purpolasted. leave the place unmolested.

The students of the University last week presented the first Latin play ever given in America. It was the Adelphi of Terence, the female parts were played by young men. It was well received by the critics.

The body of an unknown man was found on the beach at Mouroe last week, which had evidently been in the water for several months. Identification was impossible, and it was buried where it was found.

Lig thing struck the barn of Rufus Baker, of Fairfield township, Lenawee County, and fire followed so quickly that the blaze was seen before the sound of the thunder which succeeded the flash had died away.

Ann Arbor Argus: Some day when you say that potatoes were \$3.50 per bushel in June, 1883, the youngsters at your knee will wonder what the old man wants to tell such yarns for. This is the way history is doubted.

Adrian Times: A lady who went to the circus here on leaving the tent felt a hand in her pocket, and was able, despite the crowd, to give the would-be-pickpocket a stinging slap in the face. The recipient was the "fast" son of a well-known citizen.

At Otsego, recently, one of the spouts leading from the grain-bin in Hoag & Norton's flour mill broke, and before it was discovered about 300 bushels of wheat had been run into the mill race. Only about 100 bushels was recovered, and this in a badly damaged con-

The editor of the Ionia Standard can con The editor of the Ionia Standard can congratulate himself on having attained the dignity of a first-class journalist. He has a libel suit, which comes of an item noting the arrest of two young men for taking \$200 from an old farmer named Moore at three card

Coldwater Republican: Mr. J. E. Allen, of Coldwater township, has a ram three years old that sheared a fleece one year and ten days old that weighed 31 pounds and seven ounces. The weight of the ram after shearing was 120 pounds. The wool was clean and white

Hiram Inman, a teamster employed in hauling gravel from a pit near Jackson, was buried by a landslide, last week. Fortunately some boys saw the accident, and reached the spot in time to extricate him, though he was almost dead, and is now lying in a very precarious condition.

Jackson Citizen: The queen of the band of

Jackson Citizen: The queen of the band of gynsies at present in this vicinity was arrested by a minion of the law who had no respect for royalty, lodged in jall, and brought before his honor on charge of indulging in a very ornamental drunk. Her tribe, learning of it, sent an envoy extraordinary with her ransom, and her majesty was released.

Portland Observer: Look out for a man who announces himself as a traveling agent for sewing machine companies, and will fix your machine and warrant it for five years for \$1. Such an one visited several families here, and after pretending to fix the machine, demanded his dollar and left, when the machine were found to be less services when the machine were found to be less services when the machine were found to be less services when the machine were found to be less services when the machine were found to be less services when the machine were found to be less services when the machine were found to be less services when the machine were found to be less than the services when the machine were found to be less than the services when the machine were found to be serviced to the services when the machine were found to be serviced to the services when the services were the services w chine was found to be less serviceable than

#### General News. J. Q. Howard, appraiser at the port of New York, is being investigated.

The Venerable Archbishop Purcell is said to be much improved in health.

The peach crop in Delaware and Maryland is said to be larger than ever before.

It is proposed to erect a national library building at Washington, to cost \$6,000.000. Hallam Tennyson, son of the poet, is about

to wed a daughter of the Duke of Argyle. The Senate has confirmed the nominations of the members of the new tariff commission

The fifth great well in the Garfield, Pa., oil region has been struck, and yields 1,600 barrels a day.

The Mescalero Indians, a tribe of Apaches, are again making trouble. Troops have been sent after them.

The United States are estimated to produce 30 per cent of the grain of the world and 31 per cent of the meat.

Twenty-seven Apache Indians who were captured in a recent fight by the Mexicans, were taken out and shot.

The business failures in the United States the past week number 95, a considerable de rease from the usual number.

The tax on bonded whiskey now in United States warehouses amounts to \$76,500,000. The bulk of it will soon be due.

Last week lightning destroyed the marble statue on the Confederate monument at Columbia, S. C. It cost \$6,000 in Italy.

Fitzgerald, the bunko man who tried to swindle Charles Francis Adams, has been sentenced to the State Prison for five years. There are about 440,000 tons of lead annual ly produced in the world, and the United States furnishes one quarter of the amount.

Joseph Sullivan, for twenty years a pro-minant member of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, died at Columbus on Saturday. The sum of \$181,051.66 has been voted by the House to pay the claims of the Pot-tawatamie Indians in Michigan and Indiana.

Canadian papers say a mountain of ochre, of a rich, dark yellow color and very soft, has been discovered near Prince Arthur's Land-

Prof. W. J. Land, former State chemist of Georgia, committed suicide at Atlanta by shooting himself with a pistol. He was in-

One of the flowing oil wells at Garfield, Pa., took fire the other day, and the first day t burned some \$7,000 worth of oil was de-

stroyed. The organization of old soldiers who served during the recent rebellion, known as the Grand Army of the Republic, now numbers

over 100,000. A letter from Fort McKinney, Texas, states that cattle valued at \$13,500,000 are now grazing in what was six years ago absolutely an Indian country.

Wind storms, in some cases accompanied by rain or hail, caused creat damage and some loss of life in Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota Saturday morning.

Gen. Gallway, of the British army, has arrived in this country to study American military tactics, his expenses being paid by the British Government. During a circus performance at Cazenovia, N. Y., yesterday, O. A. Herbruck was killed and Lewis Thomas fatally injured by the

breaking of a trapeze. Geo. Mitchell, wife and sister, while out riding last week near Shiloh, Ohio, were fired on by ambushers. Mitchell was wounded and his sister fatally injured.

The people of Kansas, under the forestry cause new life in the blood.

laws of the State, have planted 93,000 acres in trees. The cottonwood is the most abundant and it grows the most rapidly.

The Scientific American says the whole se-cret of the Keely motor is simply the intro-duction of condensed air through concealed pipes which connect it with the condenser. By the overturning of a coach on a Califor-nia turnpike on Saturday last, a pleasure party of young people were thrown out, and four of them killed. Three others were badly

A hurricane last week at Independence, Ia., unroofed buildings, leveled trees and fences, and did great damage to property. A circus teut was demolished and three men are re-

Col. Ingersoll, is said to have lost \$50,000 in mining stocks, which goes to show that a man may be as eloquent as Demosthenes but know no more about mining affairs than a spring chicken.

City Marshall Brown, of Caldwell, Ka., was shot and killed last week while attempting to arrest a couple of riotous cowboys. They started for the Indian territory with a posse of citizens in pursuit. The House has voted to adjourn on the 10th of July, but it is expected that the Senate will put the date a week or two later, and the necessities of legislation may delay the adjournment until August 1.

The parlimentary elections in Canada resulted in the endorsement of the government party and the national policy of Sir John & Macdonald, though the opposition mad slight gains in representation.

Some 60,000 Chinese employed in Culhave asked permission to pass through th United States on their way home, but the Cabinet has decided that under the rece Chinese bill the request cannot be granted.

Joseph S. Sanborn, of New York, shot him self the other day because he could no longe get employment as a clerk. He retired from business ten years ago with a fortune of \$200,000. He lost it in Wall Street speculations Gen. A. Buford, of Kentucky, who has bee preaching no religion and thoroughbre horses since his conversion, says that the Rev. Mr. Talmage is stealing his sermon He proposes to make it warm for his rever

The falling off in exports of provisions has been very large during the last few months; having dropped from \$81,376,622 during the seven months ending May 31, 1881, to \$59,-319,414 during the seven months ending May

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that a passenger cannot recover damages for injuries received by him in jumping from a train while in motion, even in case the train did not stop at the station for which the passenger held a ticket.

The wreck of the tow boat Iron Mountain supposed to have been sunk in 100 feet of water and become a total loss during the spring floods, has been found intact in an open field near Oswego, Miss., from which the floods have just receded.

O. E. Owen, receiving teller of the Third National Bank of St. Louis, has been arrested charged with embezzling \$150,000. Owen confessed that for ten years he had been stealing from the bank to pay margins on cotton and grain deals, principally on the St. Louis Board.

Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, addressed a meeting in Chicago on Wednesday last in behalf of the sufferers from the recent cyclone. A subscription list was started, and J. V. Farrell headed it with \$1,000. A committee was started out to secure further contributions, and are meeting with good success.

The federal land office has sold and given away in the fiscal year just closing 13,000,000 acres, the largest on record. Add the sales by States out of their grants, and by railroads, and at least 17,000,000 acres have passed from public to private ownership by sales during the last year, an area half as large as Pennsylvania.

Guiteau has been informed of the refusal Guiteau has been informed of the refusal of the President to grant him a reprieve. The assassin affected indifference to this decision, but railed at the President because he will not pardon him outright. Preparations for the execution are under way. Guiteau announces that he must have an unconditional pardon, as he will accept nothing else.

Holly Advertiser: Two barefooted boys in passing over a piece of marsh were interviewed by a massasanger and before they could retreat, one of them was bitten on the end of his toe. His companion, with rare thoughtfulness in a lad, tied a string about the toe so tightly as to stop the circulation of the blood; they then went to the doctor, and the boy will probably recover.

L. P. Blackburn, of Kentucky, the Governor the race horse, has been converted at a revival meeting, and joined the church. With such converts as Gen. Buford and Gov. Blackburn the Kentucky church will begin to regard a certificate of membership as essential before they admit owners of race horses to the privileges of the track.

Dr. G. M. Beard, of New York, Dr. W. W. Or, G. M. Beard, of New York, Dr. W. W. Golding, Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the insane, and two or three others called upon the President last week, and asked to have Guiteau reprieved for a time of that his capital points have the control of the control of

#### Foreign.

The extra 10 per cent added to the Russian tariff in 1880 will be abolished after July.

A conference of European powers is in progress at Constantinople on Egyptian affairs. A movement for the severance of Norway from Sweden and for the establishment of epublic is assuming large proportions.

Forty-nine persons, some of them prominent in military circles, have been arrested in Russia, charged with being Nihilists.

Special police are guarding the premises of the London Times, owing to the receipt of a threatening letter purporting to come from the Fenian association.

The English silk trade is more depressed than for the last 25 years. Hundreds of silk weavers have left Macciesfield for America, the result of free trade. The Governor of Sierra Leone has killed 20

n tives of Martio, a neighboring island, for plundering one of his boats and firing on the officers sent to arrest them. Canon Leon Bernard, who recently defraud-

ed various Belgian religious societies out of 2,000,000 francs, has been arrested at Havana and 18,800,000 francs, were recovered.

A syndicate of Moscow capitalists has been formed to promote the cultivation of cotton in central Asia and will engage American experts to superintend the business.

A recent religious census in Prussia shows that that country contains 17,645,462 protest-ants, 9,205,136 cathelics, 363,790 Jews, 42,518 dissenters, and 22,006 persons professing no religion. The Russian diplomatic agents have joined those of Germany, Austria and Italy in sup-port of the new Egyptian ministry, while France and England have refused to have any

ntercourse with them. It is understood that negotations for a treaty of commerce between Spain and Great Britain have been suspended, owing to Eng-land demanding too great concessions rela-tive to her manufactures.

Recent reports from England announce that Queen Victoria now weighs 200 pounds. We don't know how much queens should weigh, but presume that this is a creditable showing for her Britainic Majesty.

A new society of Irish noblemen and land owners has been formed to secure the proper tiliage of the neglected farms. It begins business with a capital of £750,000. Already a guarantee fund of £125,000 has been sub-

The enthusiasm of the Jews through Russia and Roumania for emigration on a great scale to Palestine is daily growing. In Roumania \$250,000, and in Russia a very much larger sum, has been subscribed in aid of the WATERMELONS made their appearance in

the St. Louis market on the 10th. The shipment came from Texas, but the weather was so unseasonably cold that prices ruled extre. mely low, for first arrivals, being only \$25 to \$35 per hundred. Take Simmons Liver Regulator to improve the appetite, to strengthen the system, to

stimulate the liver, to cleanse the skin of its

### STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS OF 1882

Name of Society.	Where	Held.	Date of	Fair.	Secretary.	· Address,
MICHIGAN STATE AG'L SOC' Michigan State Horticultural Soc			SEPT'R. 18	8 to 22	J. C. STERLING.	MONROE.
Ohio State Agricultural Society			Ang 98 to	Sept 1	C. W. Garfield	Grand Rapids
Tri-State Fair Association	[Toledo				W. I. Chamberlain. John Farley	Columbus
Indiana Agricultural Society	Indiana	polis	Sept'mber 2	5 to 29	Alexander Horon	Toledo.
						Indianapolis, Waterioo,
Western Michigan Agricul' Socie	ty Grand	napius	september	25-30	James Cov	Grand Rapids
Kastern Mich. Agricultural Socie	ty i psnar	111	September	2528	Frank Joslin	Ypsilantı,
Central Mich, Agricultural Socie	Lansing					Lansing.
Northeastern District Illinois Agricultural Society	Poorio	WBILLE	September	2629	Sumper Howard	Flint:
Wisconsin Agricultural Society	Fond d	n T.ac	September	2580	S. D. Fisher	Springfield.
						Madison,
Pennsylvania Agricultural Socie	tv Pittsbu	PO				Fairneid.
						Portsmouth.
					Francis Pope	Helena,
Toronto (Canada) Exposition St. Louis Ag'l, and Mechanical So. New England, Agricultural, Society	c St Lo	o, Ont.	October 9	5 to 16	H. J. Hill	Toronto, Can.
						St. Louis.
						Little Rock.
						Carbondalo
						Cynthiana.
Steuben County Ag'l Society	Angola	Ind *	October 10	to 14		Angola.

#### COUNTY FAIRS OF 1882.

Armada County Agr'l Society Armada October 4 to 6 J. E. Barringer Bay Go Go Go Bay City Septembr 20 to 22 E. T. Bennett. Bay City Septembr 26 to 29 J. D. W. Fisk. Coldwater. Septembr 26 to 29 J. D. W. Fisk. Coldwater. Cass Good Go Gassopolis Septembr 26 to 29 J. D. W. Fisk. Coldwater. Cass Good Go Gassopolis Septembr 26 to 29 J. D. W. Fisk. Coldwater. Cass Good Go Gassopolis Septembr 26 to 29 J. D. W. Fisk. Coldwater. Cass Good Go Gassopolis Septembr 26 to 29 Go. S. Woolsey Marshall. Septembr 26 to 29 Go. S. Woolsey Marshall. Septembr 26 to 29 Go. S. Woolsey Marshall. Septembr 20 to 29 Esek Pray Charlotte. Grand Traverse Go Good Go Good Go Good Go Good Go Good Good Go Good Go Good Go Good	en-	N	ame of	Society		Where	Held.	Date of	Fair.	Secretary.	Address.
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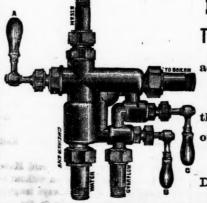
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# and asked to have Guiteau reprieved for a time so that his sanity could be inquired into. They were referred to the Attorney General, and he has announced that he saw no good reason why the decision of the court should be interfered with.

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the times. he same toys and girls suits in the the greatest hey are dod they will ure. Social ges has its the country, allurements. had its adct with the lass of peong stone to e humdrum y, of a farm-

orthy boy or

in too many

e farms our

ay from the

e to live in ike to their e latter class mounted on corners, the discontent. gs from the teach us the we more of nake farming rior induceother pursui s an encour-Better social

within their s. More of at is needed each them by g is an honor

therefore give a lesson to her.

rather dignified speech.

dispute?"

a grave and, as he flattered himself,

"I don't know from what you draw

your conclusions, Miss Hart," he said,

but, seeing that you have only been

acquainted with me for a short time, will

you allow me to say that I think you

ssume in yourself a power of judging me

that I am obliged to request the liberty to

What makes you suppose that I assun

and then he added, not perhaps quit

"Indeed?" she returned inquiringly.

"If you will tell me to what you refer

-she spoke quite pleasantly-"then

perhaps I shall be able to understand you.

me the honor to express about me to my

"And which she has repeated to you?

"As she has also to me repeated your

about myself. Mr. Keith, I am very happy

countercharge." And then Miss Hart

softly chafed her hands, and laughed in

Keith, who did not relish being made

ridiculous, felt very hot while Miss Hart's

mocking little laugh rang on the air, and

if he could have said something to silence

with a will; but sharp-edged words un-

so in the sudden pause while he remained

discomfitted. Miss Hart first amused her-

self with her mocking laughter, and then,

being for her own part quite cool and mis

tress of herself, proceeded quietly to make

"I always find that it is wisest to have

very clean hands before I indulge in ac-

Keith, you are too young to have learnt

that lesson yet? If so, you ought to be

He said to himself presently: "I'll be

even with her yet!" But for the remain-

der of this evening, at any rate, she gave

him no chance of being even with her

When he saw her next, she was kneeling at

Mrs. Verner had dropped in her knitting.

with such an expression of sweet absorp-

tion in her face that she looked an incar-

never until she had bade him good-night

either purposely or by accident, did she

He. on his part, however, was pursued

good deal by the thought of her, and

his will. Also, which was curious, when

Mabel spoke to him next about Miss Hart

as she did upon the following morning, ex

patiating on her character with much

frankness as she walked by his side to

church, he made no return of confidences

and Mabel remained in complete ignorance

of the little passage-at-arms that he and

Prudence had had together the previous

night. In fact, he made no mention at all

"You have seen so little of her yet,"

Mabel said to him; "but in spite of her

plainness, I do really think you will like

her in time, for I am sure she is clever.

You have no idea how observant she is

I am afraid to tell mamma, for I am not sure

if she would like it: but she is such a

mimic that she sometimes makes me die of

laughing. It is a pity that she is not

prettier, is it not? I think sometimes that

if she were nice-looking she would be very

effective. You consider her quite plain,

suppose?" said Mabel, looking up inquir-

ngly to Keith's face, and perhaps not

longing very ardently to hear her sugges-

"Oh, well, I don't know. I thought

her plain at first," she said. "But she has

"She has good eyes," said Mabel dubi-

"Yes, and she knows it?" exclaimed

Keith, with enough ferver to make Mabel

"What makes you think that?" sh

"Oh, I meant nothing. I thought she

played them off a little—that is all," he

"You don't mean in a coquettish way?

she shook her head with decision: "she is

no coquette. She does not care about men

"Has she told you so?" asked Keith

"Yes, of course she has," said Mabel

'But I should know it even without her

saying anything. She is always laughing

at them. She does not care in the least

about getting married. Perhaps, to be

sure," added Miss Verner reflectively,

think she is likely to have any lovers."

But Keith hesitated a little.

good points, you know."

ion disallowed.

ously.

said.

bit.

bluntly.

of that encounter in the garden.

cusations," she said. "But, perhaps, Mr.

another speech.

your cigar in peace."

tance of him again.

from Keith's unready lips.

"Yes, she has repeated it to me?"

sister a few days ago."

wisely, "and you have done it before."

GRANDMOTHER'S STORY OF BUNKER

Twas a peaceful summer's morning, when the first thing gave us warning, Was the booming of the cannon from the river and

the shore; 44 Child," says grandma, "what's the matter, wha is all this noise and clatter?

Have those scalping Indians come to murder

Poor old soul! my sides were shaking in the mids of all my quaking, To hear her talk of Indians when the guns begg

She had seen the burning village, and the slaugh ter and the pillage,
When the Mohawks killed her father with their

bullets through his door Then I said, "Now, dear old granny, don't yo

fret and worry any, For I'll soon come back and tell you whether this

is work or play;

For a minute then I started. I was gone the live

No time for bodice-lacingor for looking-glass grin Down my hair went as I hurried, tumbling half way

o my heels; God forbid your ever knowing, when there's block around her flowing.

How the lenely, helpless daughter of a quiet house

In the street I heard a thumping; and I knew was the stumping
Of the Corporal, our old neighbor, on that woods

With a knot of women round him,-it was lucky So I followed with the others, and the corpor

Then the corporal, our old cripple (he would swes sometimes and tipple)-He had heard the bullets whistle in the (old French

Calls out in words of jeering, just as if they al were hearing,-

belfry floor: "Oh! fire away, ye villains, and earn King George

shillins,
But ye'll waste a ton of powder before a 'rebel You may bang the dirt and welco

safe as Dan'l Malcolm Ten foot beneath the gravestone that you've splin tered with your balls!'

In the hush of expectation, in the awe of trepid tion,
Of the dread approaching moment, we are well

Though the retten bars are falling on the rickety

belfry railing, against them like the wave We are crowding up

Oh the sight our eyes discover as the blue-black smoke blows over! The red-coats stretched in windrows as the mo-

er rakes his hav: Here a scarlet heap is lying, there a headlong crow is flying

Like a billow that has broken and has shivered into spray.

Then we cried, "The troops are routed! they a beat, it can't be doubted! God be thanked, the fight is over!" Ah! the grin

"Tell us, tell us why you look so?" (we could har

ly speak, we shook so) " Are they beaten? Are they beaten? ARE they

beaten?" "Wait a while." . . . . .

It has al! been told and painted; as for me they say I fainted,

And the wooden-legged old corporal stumped with me down the stair. When I woke from dreams affrighted the evening

lamps were lighted, On the floor a youth was lying; his bleeding brea

And I heard through all the flurry, "Send for WAR

REN! hurry, hurry! Tell him here's a soldier bleeding, and he'll com

and dress his wound!" death and sorrow.

How the starlight found him stiffened on the dark and bloody ground,

Who the youth was, what his name was, where the place from which he came was,

Who had brought him from the battle, and had left him at our door,

He could not speak to tell us; but 'twas one of or brave fellows, As the homespun plainly showed us which the dy

ing soldier wore. For they a'l thought he was dying as they gather

ed round him crying,
And they said, "Oh, how they'll miss him!" an What will his mother do?"

Then, his eyelids just unclosing like a child's tha has been dosing. He faintly murmured, "Mother!"-

his eyes were blue. -" Why, grandma, how you're winking!"-Ah, my

child, it sets me thinking
Of a story not like this one. Well, he

So we came to know each other, and I nursed his like a-mother

Till at last he stood before me, tall and rosy-cheek ed, and strong

And we sometimes walked together in the pleasan summer weather;

-"Please to tell us what his name was?"-Jus There's his picture Copley painted; we

inted. That-in short, that's why I'm grandma, and you

# Miscellaneous.

#### PRINCESS OF FLIRTS.

"Well, she is a demure little soul," said

Keith Verner, "and not much of a beauty certainly." Upon which Mrs. Verner replied with

decision: "She is quite as much of a beauty, my dear, as there is any need for her to be." And the young man, at that response, laughed. They were speaking of some one who

had just left the room-Miss Prudence Hart, a young person who had entered the Verners' family only days before to fill the post of companion to Mrs. Verner's only daughter, Mabel. Mabel Verner was nincteen, and was not in very robust health. She was a little fanciful, too, and had of late developed a certain fretfulness. with which her mother, who was an active and cheerful woman, had not much

"The child tries me exceedingly," sh had often said to her husband. "She has everything to make her happy, and yet she is not happy. I wonder," she had suggested one day, lately, "how it would answer to give her some companion of her own

"What, another girl?" asked Mr Verner. "Well, that is not a bad idea." "I have hed it in my mind for some more frequently.

time," continued Mrs. Verner, thoughtfully. "The only objection is that there might be some difficulty with the boys." "Oh, not the least fear of that!" ex-

ment. "The boys, you may be sure, would like it." "I have little doubt that they would like t," Mrs. Verner answered, shortly. What I fear is that they might like it too well. If it were not that they are so little

here-"Ah, yes, that makes all the difference, he assented.

"If they were living at home I should not think of such an arrangement for a some quiet girl, not very good-looking," said Mrs. Verner.

And then something of the nature of protest rose to her husband's lips; but, on reflection, he did not utter it.

Soon after this, Mrs. Verner, having con sulted with her daughter, and received Mabel's assent to her scheme, began to make known amongst her acquaintances that she wished to receive into her house some young person of a modest and staid emeanor, in consequence of which numerous young persons were proposed to her and from amongst these various candidates she finally selected one who seemed in happy degree to combine the several qualifications that she most desired to ecure. For, by the lady who recommended her, Prudence Hart was certified to be cheerful, clever, domestic, of a sweet modesty of deportment, all that the mos

anxious mother could demand. And then, to sum up all, she was not handsome. Mrs. Verner saw her with her own eyes, and could testify to the fact. 'A pleasant face; yes, I should call it decidedly pleasant, healthy and fresh, but with no pretensions to good looks," she stated with decision to her husband, speaking of Miss Hart before the young lady took up her abode with them. "A nice. plain, retiring, lady like looking girl-just the sort of person I had in my mind. Mrs. Prescott speaks of her in the warmest way. She says we shall find she will be a comfort to us all."

"Well, that is, I suppose, assuming we shall be in need of comfort?" suggested Mr. Verner, but his wife did not respond to this uncalled-for remark.

It was turning dark on a spring evening when the fly, that had brought Miss Hart and her luggage from the station, drew up before Mrs. Verner's hall door.

"Will you take my two portmanteaus in if you please? The fare is three-and-sixpence," said the young lady, and paid the money and entered the house

. The next moment she saw Mabel coming cross the hall to meet her, and she put out er hand with a little smile. "How do you do?" Mabel said. "I am

would come by an earlier train, you "This has been a very nice train,

answered Prudence, "and I like arriving at places in the evening." And then Mahel took her to her mother

who was waiting to receive her in the drawing-room. Miss Hart was a young woman of appa-

rently two or three and twenty, with a placid, rounded face and glossy hair, divided in the middle, and put smoothly back from a broad, low forehead. The forehead and head were good, and the catures were homely enough. "I call her plain, decidedly," Mabel said,

after she had been in her company for an

"Yes, my dear," replied her mother 'I told you she was plain; but I don' consider that that is any drawback.'

And then Mabel said, "Perhaps not, but thought at the same time in her heart that it was a drawback, for Mabel was pretty herself, and cared enough for her beauty to fancy that life would not be worth much without it.

The day after Miss Hart's arrival, the girls spent a good deal of time together, and Mabel found her new companion pleasant enough. "She talks a good deal when she is alone with me," she told her mother, "and she can be amusing too. I rather like her. I daresay, you know, she feels less shy with me than she does with

papa and you." "Very probably," answered Mrs Verners suavely. "That is only natural." And she went presently to her desk, and wrote a grateful note to Mrs. Prescott, telling her that Miss Hart had arrived and that so far she gave entire satisfaction.

"And certainly I have every reason yet to be pleased with the result of our experiment," she said complacently to her husband at night.

To which Mr. Verner replied, "H'm she is an odd little person. She won't contribute very much, I suspect, to the general liveliness of the house.'

"She will contribute probably quite nuch to it as it is desirable she should do,' replied Mrs. Verner with emphasis. I prominent, showy sort of girl would not, l consider, have been at all the kind of person

to suit us. "Well, no-no, i daresay not," assented Mr. Verner. "I only meant to say that she was not particularly attractive.'

"And is there any necessity," inquired his wife, "why she should be particularly attractive? It seems to me that there very reason, on the contrary, why she should be rather the reverse. There is Keith, remember, coming out to-morrow

night-.' "Well, my dear, you need give yourself no concern about Keith. He won't be smitten with her," replied Mr. Verner, and dark one, he could see something of her

went his way laughing. And in fact, when Keith Verner came out the following evening, he was certainly not smitten with her.

Keith was the eldest of Mr. Verner's two sons; the other was named Godfrey, and they were both at this time walking the hospitals in London. But though they ived in London, they came down nearly always once a week to their father's house at Tunbridge Wells, and sometimes even

On this occasion Keith had come out by himself, and before he took his leave next morning he said to his sister Mabel, "I don't think much of your new friend."

claimed her husband in a tone of amaze-"I believe there turns the compliment," eplied Mabel, "for to judge by what she has said, I should not imagine that she thought much of you."

"What do you mean she has said?" in quired Keith, pricking up his ears at this, and rather taken aback, for the young mar et some store on himself.

And then Mabel laughed, and informed him by degrees that Miss Hart had asked if he was not conceited, and rather idle and had also implied a suspicion in regard noment, but seeing how much they are to the depth of his acquirements-which, way, I am disposed to think that the plan with sisterly frankness, Mabel remarked might be tried; especially if we could find that she did not consider ill-founded by any means.

Well, upon my word!" exclaimed Keith, with what was perhaps in the cir cumstances, not unnatural warmth.

"Oh, she is very acute," said Mabel You would not think it, but she notice good many things."

"And apparently she imagines a good any more," retorted Keith; and then not having more time to spare, he curtly old good-by to his sister, and hurried to his train. But as he walked hastily down the road he did not forget Miss Hart. 'The impertinent little minx!" he said to "That is the worst of these half-bred people; they mistake flippancy for wit; and, now that Mabel has got it into her head that this girl is clever. I foresee there will be no end to the way in which she will encourage her. But wait temper, and with regard to propriety and till I see her again!" And with this vague nenace, which conveyed a certain sense of satisfaction to him, Keith bent his steps

back to town. A couple of days afterward, at the end of the week, the two brothers came down

to Tunbridge Wells together. "I don't think much of that girl my nother has brought into the house." Keith had already said to Godfrey. "I don't to be able to meet your charge with a know how others may feel, but to me she eems no lady."

"Well, half the governesses going are his face. not ladies, you know," returned Godfrey This girl is not a governess exactly, suppose; but it's all one.'

'I think that they should have been nore particular in their choice," said her he would unquestionably have said it Keith. "There are plenty of nice girls they might have got. Miss Hart, to begin happily will not always come at need, and with, is as ugly as sin.'

"That is a bad business anyway."

replied Godfrey. And impressed by this fact, when Satur day came he went down to his father's not expecting to experience much delight from his introduction to his sister's friend But Keith, on his part, felt a decided

curiosity to see the young lady again. It had become quite clear to his mind that a girl who was capable of speaking about him to Mahel in the way in which Mahel had asserted she had spoken, was a girl afraid you are cold. We had hoped you who required to be taken down, and he was eager, with the natural eagerness of a virtuous mind, to set himself about this necessary work. So he began by greeting her when they met in the most chilling way, and then kept his attention on the alert, that he might be ready, whenever the first opportunity offered, to put her

down as she deserved. But the hours passed, and Miss Hart was so quiet that the opportunity for which the dinner-table and in the drawing-room, the most unobstrusive of women, hardly speaking unless she was addressed, and eaking then in the most modest way. She was bright and alert, but her alertness showed itself in acts, not words; she was quick to perform little services, to bring a allow herself to come within speaking dis ootstool to his mother's feet, to place his father's newspaper beside him, to play Mabel's accompaniments when she sang, and set in order the things Mabel left awry but all this was done in the quietest way, and accompanied for the most part only by little deprecating, inquiring, grateful or kindly smiles, that it would have been

next to impossible to take offence at. "She seems to get on very well with them all, certainly," Keith thought to himself, "and to be very amiable and wellmeaning. If it were not that Mabel is girl who tells the truth-."

But then Mabel essentially was a girl who told the truth, and so Keith was perplexed.

Late in the evening he came suddenly or Miss Hart standing alone out of doors by the verandah, looking at the stars. This seemed to him odd, for he was not romantic, and never went star-gazing himself; in fact, her occupation appeared to him so queer a one that he peered at her inquiringly when he came upon her in the dark, and said. "Hallo!" He had come out to smoke a cigar and was not thinking of the stars.

"Why-I say, aren't you cold here?" he exclaimed next moment.

"Cold in this sweet air?" she asked She looked at him and laughed. "I have been fainting indoors with your closed windows all night."

"Well, you have not looked like it then," he replied bluntly. "You are saying that at hazard. You don't know how I have looked," the young

lady rejoined. open her own fine orbs. "Why should I not know? Do you think I have not eyes?" he asked. asked rather quickly. And then she laughed again, very softly

other response. She was rather a small woman, with firm rounded figure, not sylph-like, but pretty in its way, and she dressed well. She had been standing in the shadow when he first spoke to her, but she came out a step or two beyond the verandah after his last question, and as the night was not a

and with a peculiar tone, and made n

face then. He waited for a few moments after she had laughed, looked at her as he waited with some attention, and then-

"I don't see the fun," he abruptly said. "Very likely not," she answered. did not expect that you would."

"Well, upon my word!" said Keith. Perhaps, as Prudence Hart had chosen to say, Keith Verner was conceited, but there were enough good qualities in him, in spite of his conceit, to make him like- rather late in the afternoon, as he happen

able. He was tall, and well-looking; he ed at one time to be crossing the hall, he was in general kindly and pleasant. It heard a sound of singing coming from the was, to tell the truth, something rather drawing-room, and putting his head caunew to him to find himself snubbed, and tiously in at the half open door, he perabove all it was new to find himself ceived Prudence's small figure seated on snubbed by a girl whose natural attitude the music-stool. On which he debated toward him ought, as he considered, to be with himself for two or three moments, one of deference and respect. He looked and at the end of that time entered, and at her for a moment, and then made up istened till the song ceased. his mind that the thing must be put a stop He had come in, as he thought, in the

to. She mistook her place. He was a most noiseless way, but yet the young lady gentleman, as he was abundantly aware, by the time her performance ended, seemed and she was-not quite a lady; he must to be quite conscious of his presence, for without turning her head, she said, as she So he let the better part of a minute struck the final chord. pass, and then, having taken that time to

"That is Handel. But I don't sing well. arrange his words, he delivered himself of You ought not to listen to me." "Then you should not sing in a room

with the door open," he replied. "I left the door open in order to keep people away," she said.

Well, you see" he answered, "it has had the opposite effect." And then, as he moved a little closer to her he laughed and added, "Which perhaps does not sur prise you very much."

But if he had had any hope that this re tort would embarrass her, he was disap any power of judging you?" she replied to pointed. She merely looked at him for this address, composedly, but bringing her moment, with, apparently, an entire want eyes as she spoke with rather a sudden of comprehension in her eyes, and then, vouchsafing no reply, rose and began movement down to his face from the stars "You did it just now," he said quickly. to survey her hands.

"I shall never play well. I can't, you see," she said. "They are too small." "They are very small, certainly," he "I think you can hardly deny it?" he

answered. And then he looked at them too. "Very small, and-very pretty.". "They are like my mother's," she said

pensively. "Have you got a mother?" he asked.

"I refer to the opinion which you did She shook her head and sighed. "Oh no: I was unhappy enough to los her long ago," she replied. "She died when I was quite a child. And I have los my father too. I am both fatherless and

"Oh dear," exclaimed Keith sympathetic

He did really for the moment feel sorry for her. It was so clear that she needed somebody to look after her, he thought." She had folded her hands and was stand ing gazing thoughtfully on the ground They were both silent for a few moments, during which he occupied himself in re garding her, and then-beginning to find

the silence a little awkward-"Well, I hope you will be comfortable here," he said abruptly and good-natured ly. "It won't be my mother's fault,

think, if you don't soon feel at home." "Oh, no, I don't think it will; I believe that thoroughly," she replied with earnest ness. "Your family have been very kind to me, Mr. Keith. Your mother, and your father, and Mabel have all been kindness itself. Even your brother Godfrey was good enough to talk to me for a quarter of an hour last night quite affably.

grateful to me for teaching it to you. And Poor Keith's blood mounted to his face If the soft little fingers had slapped his now I will go in, and leave you to smoke cheek he could hardly have felt more hot And she went accordingly, quite unmov-"Now-I say!" he broke out stammering, "upon my word that's too bad! And ed by the clumsy "Oh come! I say!" you mean to say that I am the only one which were the only ejaculations that the -that I treat you differently from all the exigency of the moment had power to force rest?"

at all," she replied, lifting up her eyes suddenly with a smile in them that seemed to him as cold as a steel blade. "Tha would be a piece of presumption, after he watched was slow to come. She sat at his mother's feet, picking up a stitch that your rebuke last night, that I should be sorry to be guilty of." "Miss Hart, you are an awfully sarcastic woman!" he exclaimed. "How is one nation of all the domestic virtues, and ever to know how to have you? To sav

"Oh no-I am saving nothing about you

such a thing as that to a fellow is enough to knock him down. "There is not the least fear of your being knocked down," she replied with a little sudden scornful laugh. "Some peo ple's words, I daresay, might have an effect

of that kind upon you, but not mine." found himself watching her almost against But all at once, as she made this answer, she smiled, and the smile had a curious unexpected sweetness in it that struck the young man with surprise. For a moment the face that he had been calling plain looked, to his eyes, almost beautiful. And then, before he had more than half recovered from this first change in her, there came a second, which completed his amaze

ment. "You seem to look upon me as a very designing person," she said abruptly, with her eyes, full of their new expression, fixed on his face, "and instead of that I am only a lonely girl, who has been left to herself a great deal, and who has no home except what your people give me, and no friends except-" And then she stopped, and the pause and the unflaished sentence were very eloquent. But before he could reply she had suddenly passed by him, and slipped through the open French window,

and was lost to view. After this Keith spent a quiet evening. The girls went to church again, but he did not go any more to church. They did not. however, lack an attendant on their way back, for Godfrey, when service was over, appeared at the church door, and escorted them home. "I thought you were going over to Mr. Marshall's, Godfrey?" Mabel said to him, when he met them, but the young man only laughed and answered that he had changed his mind. And then set himself at Prudence's side, and talked to her, and Mabel took her walk home. listening and perhaps in some surprise.

The next morning, as the two young men went back to town, Godfrey said abruptly to his brother, with a laugh-"Well, I think my mother has caught a

brought up.

Tartar. Of all the uncompromising flirts I ever came across, I have never known asked Mabel severely. "If you think that one to beat that girl!" you are wrong altogether. Oh, no," and "Oh-what-you think that too, do

> talking to you?" "Talking to me! I should just say she had," answered Godfrey. "But I don't know when you

gether," said Keith quickly.

you?" said Keith. "Why? has she been

saw you with her." "What does that prove? I never you with her," retorted Godfrey. Aud then Keith, knowing that undoubtly, as far as he was concerned, that fact 15 miles on each side of it. And so far the

"that may be partly because she does not proved nothing, held his peace. "I think certainly she is a flirt," he Keith did not have any talk with Miss agreed after a few moments silence; "and regularly changed. A free tramp pays Hart during the morning of this day, but

have a notion of it."

know. Don't you say anything to them," exclaimed Godfrey, "for she is splendid fun. What a pretty little minx she is, too! I thought with you at first that she was plaid, but, by Jove, she knows how to nake the most of herse f."

"She is a very odd giri," said Keith gravely. "I am afraid she is not a very ood companion for Mabel."

"Oh, Mabel can take care of herself, answered the younger brother carelessly. Besides, she wants a shaking up, and Miss Hart is just the sort of a person to give her a fillip. There is no real harm in her-atleast, I don't think there is. She is a thorough-paced flirt, that's all."

"Well, but that is bad enough, I sup pose," said Keith.

Keith was a little uneasy as he went to his work that day. He had a strong suspicion that he ought to give his mother some hint of the special proclivities that he and Godfrey had discovered in Miss Hart, and yet he could not bear to burt the girl by doing it. Mrs. Verner would have her out of the house at once if she knew, he thought. And then he remembered how Prudence had said to him that she had no other home but this one, and how she had looked when she said that she was lonely and friendless, and he felt that he could

not do it. So he made up his mind that he would say nothing, and that till the end of the week, at any rate, he would put the matter out of his thoughts; and according to the best of his power he did this; but yet before the week ended he found himself becoming very curious to learn how she would conduct herself to him when he saw

her next. With a certain underiable interest he waited for Saturday to come, and to tell the truth, when it arrived, and when, as he entered in at the gate of his father's house, he recognized at some fifty paces from him small gray figure flitting amongst the rees, the first impulse unquestionably was to bend his steps in its direction, for the small figure was Miss Prudence Hart taking solitary exercise in the sunny afternoon. But, after a little pause, he continued his straight walk to the house. Godfrey, in his place would have done different; but Keith had scruples that were ignored by

his younger brother. Though he had scruples, however, about showing ardor in seeking Miss Hart's society, it was by no means his intention to exclude himself from any future intercourse with that young lady. On the contrary, he had by this time assured himself that it was his duty, in a quiet way to learn what more of her he could, in order to place himself in a position to give such advice concerning her (supposing that advice was necessary) as ought to be looked for from an elder son and brother. With out farther loss of time, therefore, he set himself about this virtuous work, and con tinued it with laudable perseverance through week after week of the advancing spring and early summer, for it proved to be an undertaking of an arduous sort, requiring (or, at least, so he thought) much ime for its due carrying out.

Framps and Their Houses in Eng-

canalizing the isthmus, and Caligula sentan (To be continued ) officer to explore the route, but went no further. Nero made a serious endeavor to perform the work, which endeavor is thus described: Having raised a hymn, Lucian All regular tramp-houses-there are in tells us, to Amphitrite and Poseiden, and regular ones with peculiar and noteworthy sung a brief song to Melicerte and Leuco eatures-are licensed taverns, spirit-houses, thea, he thrice struck the ground with golor, as the phrase goes on the road, "bingo den spade, and set his army to work at the kens" (from It, bianco, white, the color of trench, while a corps of convicts tackled the gin). Most of these licenses are very old rocky ridge. After twelve days' work ndeed, and some are the oldest in the however, Nero left Greece to quell an in kingdom. Every one of these houses is surrection, and the cutting was abandoned. known far and wide. No tramp, let him The lines of the trench in the lowland still come from where he may, even enters a remain, the ditch being about 130 feet wide, town without very definite ideas as to the and there are cuttings lin the limestone at house where he is to put up. He has different levels, all of which, with the 26 learned all about it-ay, a hundred miles wells sunk to try the rock and the large cisoff; and he goes to it as steadily, and, when tern to furnish water for the workmen, inside, conforms as smoothly to all its ways. have been utilized by the French engineers. as though he had been born within its pre-According to Dio Cassius, when Nero turncincts. The custom of such a house is coned the first sod blood gushed from the stant. The tramp stream thither is perenearth and dismal groanings were heard; and nial, and maintains about the same level Pausanians records that all the presumptu season after season and year after year. ous engineers and contractors had been This kind of people, indeed, will halt here slain by the gods. It is likely enough that and nowhere else so long as the house conthe Corinthian priests worked on the fears tinues to maintain its reputation among of the superstitious to prevent the destructhem; and they are a much more profitable tion of a canal which would make the stay company than most people would imagine. of visitors briefer and their offerings small-In a great many instances the tramp-house is er in amount; but the people were always managed by the same family for age after convinced of the importance of such a work, age. There is one, the Goat, or, as the and indeed built a diolces, or polished way genuine tramp prefers to term it, the Welsh across the isthmus, on which ships were Buffalo-at W-, which has been held drawn from one harbor to the other. As. by the same people since the days of the according to Pausanius, the Isthmian sanc-Long Parliament, as records in the possestuary was situated at or very near the shortsion of the landlord show. They are just est line across the isthmus, it is not unlikely the sort to conduct such a house successthat in the work of cutting the canal imfully. In stature the family has always portant Græco-Roman archælogical discovbeen gigantic; a little too stolid and surly. eries may be made. perhaps, but in temper and tastes tramp all over. For one thing, nobody ever heard of a regular marriage taking place among SEALS AND THEIR BABIES.—Sometimes them. The oldest son takes over the house great storms come, breaking the ice-floes in during the "oldiman's" life. The younger pieces and jamming the fragments against sons, as a rule, join the police in their native town or elsewhere, but by preference in

one another, or upon rocky headlands, with tremendous force. Besides the full-grown London. Wherever they settle, howeverseals that perish in such gales, thousands and the fact is worthy of notice-they reof the weak babies are crushed to death or main to the last in the full confidence of the drowned, notwithstanding the dauntless fraternity among which they have been courage of their mothers in trying to get their young out of danger and upon the It is the landlords of these tramp-houses firm ice. And it is touching to watch a who keep up the vagabond organization mother-seal struggling to get her baby to a and who renew and circulate the signs and safe place, "either by trying to swim with passwords from time to time. The vagait between her fore flippers, or by driving it bonds themselves could not do it, and never before her and tossing it forward with her think of doing it. It is difficult to give an nose." The destruction caused by such idea of the beggar password and sign sysgales is far less when they happen after the fem; but we will do the best we can. It youngsters have learned to swim. Does it has no common centre and no uniformity. surprise you that seals, which are constant There may be, and probably there are, 50 ly in the water, have to learn to swim? different sets of them in use in England. Well, it might stagger the seals to be told Each has its own domain, and these dothat men have to be taught to walk. The mains intersect one another in curious fashfact is a baby seal is afraid of water; and if ion. These landlords form small circles some accident, or his mother's shoulder, among themselves according to contiguity; oushes him into the surf when he is ten or a and a dozen to twenty of these small cirlozen days old, he screams with fright and cles will form one great one. A great cirscrambles out as fast as he can. The next cle of tramp landlords-perhaps it were betday he tries it again, but finds himself very ter to call it oval-may spread 50 miles awkward and soon tired; the third day he along one of the great highways and 10 to does better, and before long he can div and leap, turn somersaults (if he is a beardset of signs and passwords in use therein ed seal), and vanish under the ice literally are good for three months, when they are 'like a blue streak." the intant danger threatens. But he had to learn how, to beit is a pity, for the others don't seem to threepence for the sign and password every | gin with, like any other mammal.—St time they are renewed. All he has to do Nicolas.

"Well, it will do them no harm not to on these occasions is to go to any landlord of the right sort, give in the old sign and password in due form, and pay his pence. And he has to pay again every time he enters a new circle. Experience teaches him very well the precise bounds of each However, when he manifests ignorance on this point, he is very soon set right by the landlord, and must purchase the freedom of the new circle in the usual way. He meets with little difficulty here, provided the pence are forthcoming. For the tramp andlord can tell in an instant, by the word and sign given by the tramp, whether the latter is one of the right sort or not.

Password and sign, indeed, serve among

other things, as a means whereby tramp

landlords levy a tax upon vagabonds all

over the country.

The uses of this vagabond freemasonry are manifold. It teaches the abond whom he may safely sort and traffic with everywhere The man who gives the right response to mystic word and sign is invariably the one in whom confidence may be safely reposed. On the roadside the exchange of these tokens is immediately followed by a free ex. change of recent experiences, to the benefit of both parties. Nor is this all. The vagrant out of luck is entitled to all the assist. ance his more fortunate brother can render, and invariably receives it. A fortunate vagrant never objects to picking up a brother in bad plight, and treating him to supper, bed and breakfast, besides starting him on his next day's journey with a few pence in his pocket. The uninitiated vagrant notices, as he cannot help noticing, the constant use of these signs and counter signs on the road, and the effects that fol low them in numerous instances. He often sees a fellow as badly off as himself picked up and made much of by a perfect stranger, and for no reason on earth that he can see, except that one addresses another with an apparently unmeaning catchword. He picks up the word and employs it on all occasions, in the hope that some time or other it may bring the like fortune to himself. Other silly ones catch it from him, and use it, for no reason at all that the can give, as a salutation. Thus spread over the country such phrases as: "Have you seen Simpson?" "Is Murphy right?" Is your father working?"

Finishing a Canal That Was Begun Nearly Three Thousand Years Ago. Speaking of the Corinth canal, which has ist been commenced, a London paper says: Perhaps the most interesting feature of the work is to be found in the fact that Gen. Turr is following, without the variation of foot, the route laid out by the engineers for Nero 1,800 years ago. Nero was not the earliest worker, however. Periander is aid to have projected such a canal 2,500 years ago, and three centuries afterwards Demetrius Poliocetes revived the scheme. but was dissuaded by the representations of his engineers that, as the sea in the Gulf of Cornith was higher than in the Saronic Gulf the water would run through the canal and drown out Ægina and the other islands on the east. Cesar had a plan for ung off to re ing seemed to , and I was i nd of monster

> that one, which rgest I had ev w the body of ore on the Ist a spread of t wer of graspin ich them in a w off their al'body."

an enters a to a clerk wh ks him to show d she pulls over e says: "I wan ill you please sh I didn't see 'tw it is too near lil at piece with t ust as pretty a she wants a be ith a sort of vine don't want too a striped piece, ak she'd like w t do you think the take a piece hor a dress like th ike those patiern one of this, if nt to match it,

TUNE 2

THE

d a bit of that if re the nicest s t always do m e got a piece th rget the price—' a sort of dark a ou think you h ress is spoiled you put these ow where I go take them home ll see me back i An Encounte The captain o e following y Before I was was a diver: arl diver, and worked off a coasts, pr Sometim t generally o regular pa unds in sma ok to the sma nch ground a as provided ife. For sh or defence, b

sible to swin

ce under wa

short spear unds you st sinker, take e for hoistin vourself r business i s off as you basket befo a terrible s in those days nown men tha it it's sure dea ground is w enty or more hen the bask d after you c wn you go ag en hauled up rpose. It wa at I ran foul e a lasting fri say that it was at's all it rea st trip that riking the bot saw a big shad ing moved ald s only a devi ng rays that de in that cou shakes, ne ent down for t as nearly sixty ttom. I went nding on the oral, swung off he basket wen

the water, and st as if a pla and thrown out me. The em, coiling ought I had la akes. I gave could, and m art of the cre hile the rest, I ing to pieces. boat when I d pulled the m m me. It was oss, and the vide into thou ourse there wa it the fright it nths. The lough and know d it generally t across. I p

aved its arm

isted about m

tried to screan

wer-and are Scientific riffin, Edisor ce told me a bry of the man le to get man st suggested b o made the po stress to presid ich was being per and sever I the idea neve e, for be it ki

est and most seemed pleas and timidly uld marry. T ily replied, "a had so litt

as to ask s esatisfied wit THE LADY SHOPPER.

enters a dry goods store

him to show her the latest style,

oaclerk who stands near the door.

27, 1852.

hereby tramp vagabonds all freemasonry the vagsafely coneverywhere. t response to iably the one fely reposed. of these toby a free ex. to the benefit all. The vaall the assisther can renit. A fortupicking up a ating him to sides starting

with a few ninitiated vaelp noticing. and counterects that foles. He often imself picked erfect stranthat he can another with hword. He oys it on all ome time or rtune to himit from him. all that they Thus spread as: "Have rphy right?"

Was Begun ears Ago. al, which has n paper says: eature of the t that Gen. variation of ne engineers ero was not Periander is canal 2.500 afterwards the scheme, sentations of the Gulf of the Saronic hrough the nd the other ad a plan for igula sentan out went no endeavor to avor is thus ymn, Lucian oseiden, and and Leuco nd with golwork at the s tackled the days' work, quell an in abandoned. owland still 30 feet wide. limestone at with the 26 the large cis e workmen, ch engineers. n Nero turn-

e canal imrical discov--Sometimes e ice-floes ir ents against dlands, with full-grown thousands to death or e dauntless ying to get d upon the to watch a r baby to a swim with y driving it d'with her ed by such en after the n. Does it re constant-

to swim? to be told walk. The ater; and if 's shoulder, ne is ten or a fright and . The next nimself very hird day he he can dive

e is a beardice, literally ant danger how, to be-

he pulls over the goods meanwhile. "I want a dress for my niece; I didn't see 'twas a polka dot, is too near like the one she's got. piece with the stripes would just suit me et as pretty as it can be; nts a better covered ground a sort of vine running all round, don't want too dark, nor yet too light, triped piece, nor yet very bright; nk she'd like what you showed me last, ors are fast? nt off a bit, before I decide, ake a piece home and have it tried, ad a dress like that last fall. those patterns there on the end. take a few samples, for a friend, wone of this, if you'll be so kind, a bit of that if you'd not mind, re the nicest styles I've seen this year. ost always do my trading here, ot a piece that came from here. et the price-'twas pretty dear, sort of dark alpaca stuff, think you have it in the store? ress is spoiled if I can't get more, you put these samples in the bill? ake them home; if she thinks they'll do 'll see me back in a day or two.' an Encounter with a Star Fish.

The captain of a Spanish brig spun he following yarn, "once upon a time." Refore I was an officer on shipboard was a diver; not a wrecker, but a earl diver, and a hard business it was. worked off the Mexican and Pancoasts, principally on the Pacific le. Sometimes we worked alone, generally on shares, and sometimes regular pay. We went to the ands in small sailing vessels, then k to the small boats and covered as uch ground as possible. Each man ras provided with a basket and a ife For sharks? Yes, but it's a or defence, because it is almost imssible to swing your arm with any me under water. The best weapon sa short spear. When you reach the ounds you strip, catch your feet in a sinker, take the basket that has a pe for hoisting, drop over, and soon vourself at the bottom. Then or business is to knock as many ovss off as you can and pile them into e basket before you lose your wind. It's a terrible strain, but I could stand in those days six minutes, and I have nown men that could stay down ten; at it's sure death in the long run. If he ground is well stocked, you can get enty or more shells, but it's all luck, hen the basket is full it is hauled up, nd after you come up for your wind, own you go again, the sinker having en hauled up by a small cord for the prose. It was on one of these trips hat I ran foul of the animal that gave ne a lasting fright. You'll smile when say that it was only a star-fish, but hat's all it really was. I made my ist trip that day all right, but on riking the bottom on the second trip saw a big shadow over me, and something moved along like a huge bird. It as only a devil fish, one of the big

ting rays that grow about twenty feet down for the third time the water as nearly sixty feet deep over a coral tom. I went down with a rush, and nding on the edge of a big bunch of oral, swung off into a kind of a basin. e basket went ahead of me, and as I ung off to reach the bottom, someng seemed to spring up all around and I was in the arms of some ind of monster that coiled about me, ved its arms over my head, and d from the isted about my body, arms and legs. e heard : and ried to scream, forgetting that I was presumptu he water, and lost my wind. It was had been as if a plant had sprouted under enough that and thrown its vines and tendrils on the fears ut me. There were thousands of the destrucem, coiling and writhing, and I ake the stay ght I had landed in a nest of sea erings smallies. I gave the siginal as soon as vere always could, and made a break upward, such a work. at of the creature clinging to me, olished way shile the rest, I could see, was dropships were ing to pieces. They hauled me into other. As, hmian sancboat when I reached the surface, ar the shortod pulled the main part of the animal not unlikely om me. It was oval, about three feet 1088, and the five arms seemed to divide into thousands of others. Of burse there wasn't any real danger, but the fright it gave me lasted for onths. The starfish is common ough and known as the basket-fish. and it generally grows two or three et across. I probably landed on top that one, which at that time was the argest I had ever seen. I afterward aw the body of one that was washed ore on the Isthmus that must have ad a spread of thirty-five feet. Their Ower of grasping is considerable, but ach them in a certain way and they fow off their arms-in a regular ver—and are soon reduced to an

#### Scientific Abstraction.

Griffin, Edison's private secretary, told me a funnily characteristic ory of the manner in which Edison ame to get married. The idea was suggested by an intimate friend. made the point that he needed a stress to preside over his big house, hich was being managed by a houseeeper and several servants. I dare ly the idea never occurred to him bete, for be it known that he is the lyest and most bashful of men, but seemed pleased with the proposistily replied, "anyone;" that a man

the main consideration after all."

They had decided to visit the New savage ingenuity. England States and Canada, and make minutes, saying there were some matson. The bride, who knew his peculi arities, finally drove back to the house Immersed in some idea that had sud-

#### Life in Central Africa.

Central Africa, for centuries almost unknown to the civilized world, has been for the last 10 or 15 years the chosen field of the most intrepid Livingston and Stanley have become household words throughout Christendom, and the geography of the "dark continent" has ceased to be the absolute and forbidding mystery which made a wide and dismal blank in the is after. In Manchester he was known atlas of the last generation. With to follow a man, whom he knew had a these famous travelers we may fitly well-filled wallet, five miles before he person in the crowd who did not realize the associate their German cotemporary, succeeded in getting the money. You Dr. Gustav Nachtigal, who has given see, the man was a very cautious felto the world some exceedingly interesting and graphic sketches of the life in his pocket, so the Tickler could not and customs of the natives of the kingdom of Baghirm.

The kingdom of Baghirm is not of large extent, and its sovereign is ambitious, not unlike his more civilized brethren, to increase his dominion by the annexation of adjoining territory. Meeting with resistance in the prosecution of these designs, he resorts,again after the manner of the most enlightened potentates-to the employment of force. Repeating rifles and artillery of the European pattern being wholly unknown in that region, he substitutes lances and clubs, the only weapons known to the war department of Baghrim. The methods of defense adopted by the invaded community are rude but effective. Instead of digging rifle-pits or erecting earthworks, the tribe simply mount the gigantic cotton trees, among whose protecting branches the lances of the attacking party cannot reach them. This tree is admiraside in that country, but it gave me bly adapted for the purpose of a refuge he shakes, nevertheless. When I and fortification, being very high, and 15 feet from the ground. The branches moreover, are very thick and grow almost horizontally; so that by laying sticks across them and adding a covering of straw, a foundation is obtained for a hut in which a whole family, including the dogs and goats, can live

comfortably and socially. A single tree ordinarily contains two or three families. At night, when no attack is apprehended, the dwellers in this singular habitation come down and lay in a fresh stock of water and provisions, always hiding the latter as securely as possible. These natural forts are found, whenever assailed, to be almost impregnable, so long as only the native resources of warfare are used against them. Having no firearms, the enemy cannot reach them except by storming each tree, and any attempt to set fire to it is met by the besieged party, who extinguish the flame by pouring water upon it or beating it down with sticks.

Both in attack and defense, but especially in the latter, these people display the most stubborn courage. The members of the tribe of which a conquest is sought will fight for their liberty to the bitter end, knowing that the result of defeat is a horrible death or hopeless slavery. As a last resort, rather than submit to capture, they will climb to the top of the tree and throw themselves down to meet inevitable death.

### Esquimaux Weapons.

If you were to examine the queer weapons by which the Esquimaux man age to capture their seals-specimens of them are in the National museum at Washington-you would be astonished at their roughness. It is very difficult, especially for the northern bands, to get any wood, excepting sticks that are washed ashore, and a piece long enough to make a good spear-handle is extremely rare. In most cases, therefore, they are obliged to splice two or three short pieces together, and this they can only do by slanting both ends and binding the pieces at their juncture with strings of raw-hide or strips of intestines. The striking end of the spear usually consists of a long and pretty straight piece of bone, such as can be got from on, and timidly inquired whom he a whale's or walrus's skeleton, and this ould marry. The friend somewhat is tipped with a sharp point of bone or flint, or (now-a-days generally) of iron. had so little sentiment in his Sometimes this tip is movable, so that as to ask such a question ought when it penetrates the prey it will

tory over yonder; they aren't especial- ficult for the poor animal to swim ly refined or cultivated, I must confess, away, and also helping to float the but they are respectable, and that is weapon if the hunter misses his aim. The stout lines are made of seal hide Edison looked them all over, and or sometimes of braided spruce roots. after making his selection, put the The "hooks" mentioned above have question plumply to her. It was Edi- wooden or bone shafts, to the end of son's way of doing business, but it which a curved and sharpened hook of embarrassed the young lady all the bone is firmly bound. Besides, there same. She asked time to consider, and are other rough weapons, and a kind Edison granted her a week. At the of net, in all of which the seal's hide end of that time she accepted him, and | and bones contribute to his tribe's dethey were married without delay. struction, and which are marvels of

Many of them are used later when quite an extensive tour. As the bri- the ice breaks up and the Esquimaux dal party drove to the station they can go out in their kayaks. The kayak passed his laboratory. Turning to his is about 20 feet long, but can be carried wife, he excused himself for a few by one man who forms the crew. It is all decked over, excepting a little ters that needed his attention and that round hole, through which the young he would be at the station in time for Esquimaux squeezes his legs and sits the train. The train came and went, down. Then he puts on a tight oil-skin and so did several others, but no Edi- coat over his garments, and ties it down on the deck all around him, so that no water can pour in "'tween decks. But, and waited her liege lord's pleasure. on the other hand, he must untie the She never saw him again for 48 hours. knots before he can get out; so, if by chance he capsizes, he must either be denly occurred to him, he became ob- content to navigate head down and livious to brides, honeymoons or any- keel up or else must right himself by a sort of somersault, which shall bring him up on the opposite side, and this he often actually does.

#### "The Tickler."

An English journal thus describes the manner in which a professional travelers and explorers. The names of pickpocket overcomes the caution of his victims. He is called "the Tickler," because of the peculiar method he uses in his thieving: "He follows the game, be he or she

ever so cautious, until he gets what he low and kept his hand on the money get it, he had recourse to his last resort, used only in extreme cases. The gentleman stopped at a print-seller's window to look at some rare old prints. A number of people were gathered about the window and the gentleman pressed close up to the glass. With one hand on the railing, the other in his pocket on the money, he stooped down to examine the prints; he was near-sighted. While thus engaged, a fly, apparently, annoyed him, as flies will, by getting back of his ear, then on his cheek and finally at his nostrils, a very sensitive spot, as you may know. Now, while the insect merely tickled his ear and cheek, the gentleman only shook his head to drive it away, for he could not let go of the railing in the position he was, else he would have fallen headlong against the glass; and he did not choose to leave his money unguarded merely to 1id himself of the annoyance of a troublesome fly. But when it invaded his nostrils he could endure it no longer; out flew his hand and, instead of crushing a fly, his encountered a tiny steel wire scarcely the thickness of a human hair. On the end of this wire was attached a tiny feather, which caused the irritation in imitation of a fly. When he grasped this apparatus he glanced around to see the manipulator, but whoever the person was, he had relinquished his hold and remained in the hands of annoyed gentleman, while a half-score of smiling faces attested that the joke had been witnessed by a number of those present and enjoyed as well. A horrible suspicion came upon him of a sudden. He thrust his hand into his pocket-the money was gone. When the crowd discovered that a heavy robbery had been perpetrated while they were enjoying what they supposed a joke, some of them volunteered to describe the gent who had played the trick, and robbed the gentleman. It was the Tickler, as he

### VARIETIES.

was known to the police.

THREE months ago, when a new servant gir. came to a Brush Street family, the mistress said she desired to post the girl in advance on one certain little point. She and her husband belonged to an amateur theatrical society, and in case Jane heard any racket round the house she must not imagine that they were quarreling. They would simply be rehearsing their parts. The "play" began on the third evening of the girl's engagement. The husband taunted his wife with extravagance, and she said he played poker for money, and chairs were upset and footstools kicked around, and threats were made of going home to mother. Next morning the mistress said

"Did you hear us playing our parts in the Wronged Wife' last night?"

" Yes'm." "It was simply a reflearsal, you know, you musn't think strange of my throwing a vase at my husband and calling him a vile

wretch." Three or four nights after that the curtain went up on a play called "The Jealous Husband," and Jane heard sobs, sighs, protestatious, threats and exclamations. The next play was entitled "Coming Home Tight," and was mostly played in the front hall. Then followed "The Depths of Despair,' "Threats of Divorce," and "Such a Wretch," until Jane was at last tired of having a private box and being the only audience. The other morning she appeared in the sittingroom with her hat on and her bundle under

her arm, and said: "Please, ma'am, but I'm going this morn-

What, going away?" "Yes'm. "For what reason?"

be satisfied with anything that wore come off and only be held by the fins, I'm a girl as naturally likes to see hugging, "Please, ma'am, but I tired of tragedy.

ber of nice girls employed in your fac- buoy attached, this making it more difdo-you-call it, I'm sure I'll be tickled to death. Think I'll try some family where they rehearse comedy and have a good deal of kissing, and perhaps I may come in as a supe and get a small share of it myself."—Chicago

"WE don't care for the police-hooray" shouted a couple of inebriated young fellows as they rolled up against the side of the city hall about two o'clock this morning. A po liceman walked across the street andsaid: "Here, now, you fellows must keep quiet

or I'll lock you up. "Hooray! Get out your pop! Do you mean to insult us?" asked one of the youths as he straightened himself up. Immediately there flashed in the dim gas-light two pistols. Each of the young men had reached into his hip-pocket and drawn therefrom the forbid-

den firearms. "Put 'em up, or I'll draw on you?" shouted the now thoroughly frightened officer, as he

dodged behind the corner. "Give him-hic-one, give him two," said

one of the young men. There was a shrill whistle. The entire re erve force at the second precinct station nouse, including a little vellow dog, rushed to the scene. They stood back to back, and the policemen formed a ring around them with drawn clubs. As the officers dodged to grab the pistols, the fellows moved around s that the revolving arsenal always showed a bold front. Suddenly an alert minion of the law made a dash and grasped one of the dan gerous weapons in his hands. Lo! he had handful of mush. There was a yell and loud laugh. The pistols were cream choco late with tinsled hammer. The officers vowed they would "keep it dark." A saloon being near by drinks were handed out the side door, and the knights of the club pledged each other never to say anything of the hip-pocket

THE Circuit Court was held at Berkshire Center, Vermont, when old Judge Hammond, who was remarkable by his having a crooked eye, presided. The case on hand was one of trespass, and had attracted a full house Everything went on smoothly until the old judge began to charge the jury, when he was rather severe on the defendant. An eccentric dignity of the court room, jumped up and said:

draw or cream chocolate revolvers. But the

little yellow dog told the story to a wander

ing reporter this morning .- Troy Times.

"Give it to him, old gimlet eye." The old judge rose, and in a voice of thunder said.

"Who is that disturbing this court?" The eccentric person replied:

"It's me, old hoss," Then says the judge:

"Here, constable, take that old hoss and out him in the stable." The consequence was the court had to ad-

journ until the afternoon in order to straighten the faces of the officers and jury. MRS. LAURA DAINTY was reading out in Missouri, and at one of the receptions which frequently follow her readings a gentleman

was present who was able to talk horse very fluently, but couldn't talk anything else. Not being able to talk much horse, the little lady was puzzled how to entertain this guest, until he casually mentioned that he formerly lived in a certain Michigan city.
"Oh, yes," she exclaimed, "I read there only a few evenings ago and had a mos

Then she added: charming audience." "They have a fine course there." And he delighted to find a woman who knew something, enthusiastically replied: "Yes, they have as nice a mile track as

The subsequent silence cast a gloom over

"DID you go to war?"

the whole company.

days."

Were you accidently wounded?" " No."

"Have a heavy fit of sickness?"

"Contract rheumatism?"

" No." "My friend," said the lawyer, as he looked at him in a fatherly way, "Some pension agents might be discouraged over your case and refuse to touch it, but I shall at one forward your papers for a pension on the ground that you were broken of your usual rest during those ten nights. Call again in 60 days for your back pay. Good morning sir-

Gus De Brown, who has prolonged his call considerably after 10:45 p. m.:

"So you don't admire men of conservative views, like myself, Miss Angel?" "No, indeed, I prefer people who have

some go in them? De B. reaches for his hat.

#### Chaff.

The coal hole goeth before destruction, and banana skin before a fall.

A man's good breeding is the best security

A lawyer is about the only man who ever made anything by opposing a woman's will. The question as to who shall be speaker of the house has to be settled after every marri-

An exchange remarks that beef has not been so high as now since the cow jumped

Apropos of the "Language of Flowers," how would forget-me-not do to send to a rich

"Oh, for a better half," said the sorrowing widower, when he found a counterfeit 50 cent piece among his small change. A lady advertises for a person who is in the habit of serenading her to stand nearer the house, so that she can scald him.

What is the difference between the sun and bootblack? The sun shines for nothing, but the bootblack shines for five cents.

A fashion paper says cornmeal rubbed in the hair will clean it. But nobody wants to take so much trouble to clean cornmeal. The postmaster at Thomson, Ga., is in deep trouble. A kiss was sent by postal order to a young lady there, and he has either to give up his office or his wife.

Some people get so soon familiar. Snook-zon: "Hello, Monty, how are you?" Lord Montague Brabazon: "Pretty well, thanks, and how are you?—and—a—what's is your

One of the United States Consuls in Ital

began a magazine article 25 years ago, with this glowing statement: "Julius Cæsar was a consul; Napoleon Bonaparte was a consul; and so was I." Accuracy.—"And what then was the date exactly of your poor husband's death?" 'Let me recollect myself, ma'am. Well, if he'd 'a lived to Wednesday next, he'd 'a been

A gentleman saw an old Highlander one day fishing with a bent pin. He said to the man: "Fish will never be caught with that." "Ah, they will," the man replied, "if they'll only take it into their heads."

"Yes," said the fishdealer, "trade has been very dull, but as soon as the weather gets better we expect to sell large strings of trout, perch and pickerel, evenings, to young men returning from fishing excursions."

Young lady—"Oh, Aunty, did you see that man stare at you? How rude the men are!" Aunt—"Oh, they are getting much better, now, my dear. Why, ten years ago they used actually come up and talk to me; now they only look!"

"Does the world miss any one?" queried a disconsolate maiden of 36 summers and eight moons over. "The world will be very likely to 'Miss' you," said her younger sister. "As for me, I shall be a 'Mrs.' before the cherrles

A wicked Connecticut man, taken ill and believing he was about to die, tolda neighbor that he felt the need of preparation for the next world, and would like to see some proper person in regard to it. Immediately the feeling friend sent for a fire insurance

Wm. H. Vanderbilt recently paid \$20,000 for a blue-white diamond weighing 15 carats—the finest of its size ever brought to America. It is not stated whether he intends to become a minstrel "end man" or a Summer resort He was making a call and they were talking of literature. "The Pilgrim's Progress," she remarked, "always seems to me painful. Of course you are familiar with Bunyan?" He said he had one on each foot, and they bothered him a good deal.

Colonel Ingersoll says it is absurd to ask him to believe that seven men did or could blow down the walls of Jericho with rams' horns. We don't know how rams' horns sound, but if they are anything like band in-

struments, seven amateurs out for practice might do a good deal of damage. Old Scotch gentleman sitting in a Toronto car—a young lady enters and makes a rush for the topmost seat. The car starts rather suddenly, the young lady lands on the old gentleman's knee, blushing, and exclaiming: "Oh! beg your pardon." Old G.—"Dinna mention it, lassie. I'd rayther hae ye sittin' on my knee than standing on ceremony."—Scotch Humor.

# The Honsehold.

MISTAKES OF MOTHERS.

There are some vital errors made by mothers who conscientiously attempt to guide and control the course of their children's lives, which do not hinge on a want of sympathy, or a disregard of greater things through over-solicitude concerning lessel ones, but are the fruits of thoughtlessness, and a lack of ability to see in the actions of to-day the impelling power which will govern the deeds of coming years. A young couple, married perhaps when they are still children in the eyes of the law, not unfrequently fail to realize the responbility which rests upon them as guardians of young souls. "The baby" is a new pet, to be kissed and fondled, dressed and admired, yet under the dainty embroidered robes are little feet to guide in new paths, little hearts to win to right, and teach the "nobility of living," for which the young mother is more or less responsible. When we note how much easier it is to direct and guide a child accustomed to judicious restraint from the time of its first conscious efforts at rebellion, and how

hard it is to turn the stubborn, obstinate

was large enough to kick over the wash-

howl because his serene highness did not

feel in a humor to bathe, and was allowed

is bent the tree's inclined." comes of love. The child who has learned to obey without stopping to argue the point, or without being threatened, or coaxed, is not only a delight to all who have any dealings with him, but has laid the foundation for a noble character and grand career, for "he who would command must first learn to obey." There is no household so illy conducted as the one in which the caprices of the children conflict with all system and regularity, in which the surbordinates are commanders, and rightful authorities defer to upstarts in pinafores. A ward politician who should attempt to usurp the place of President would be no more "cheeky" than many children who actually govern the house-

hold, and tell their mothers what they shall or shall not do. When we see how "family traits" are reproduced in the little people it should not only warn us of the danger of giving way to any "one sided development" in our own characters, but put us on the watch for leading characteristics and inclinations in them. Take a child, for instance, who shows a miserly disposition. hoarding and saving from a mere love of possession, and a wise mother, instead of fostering the habit, will do her best to win him from a lapse into the vice of stinginess, to a more generous spirit of liberality. Selfishness is akin to miserliness, in that the latter is often the outgrowth of the former, but its opposite, too great generosity, which comes of a too low estimate of the value of things, is also to be duly controlled. I dislike to see a child sharp or shrewd at a bargain, it is so essentially foreign to the generous, openhanded disposition natural to the young; still more do I dislike to see the fault intensified by parental approval, and the "cuteness" of the young Shylock commended. Depend upon it, at manhood he will exact "his bound of flesh," and his desire for good bargains will be not unlikely to lead him into downright dishonesty.

The little miss whose injudicious mother is continually praising her beauty, and calling attention to dimples and curls and bright eyes, is all too apt to develop into the vain, frivolous girl, whose deity is her looking-glass, and whose chief thought is her dress and appearance. It not infrequently happens that a very pretty child will grow into an ordinary, plain-faced girl, while she, accustomed to hear her infantile beauty lauded, is blind to the beauty without its redeeming grace. Pert undisturbed you can see defects if they and flippant speeches are too often laughed exist. at as smart and piquant, and a bad habit of saucy repartee encouraged, which is not so charming when in a year or two it must professional builder, consider his object-English doctors say that plants in sleeping rooms are unhealthy. French doctors say be christened by the ugly name of imperions, if he offer any, and do not commence

trait in a child which it is not desirable should grow with its growth and strength. en with its strength. Saddest of all, and almost incredible to believe, is to hear little lips taught profane words because "it sounds so cute" to hear them from lisping lips unconscious of their meaning. I think child to swear because it was " cunning," but many fathers let their little sons repeat unreproved the oaths they themselves make use of in moments of anger, and hired men have been known not only to give lessons in profanity, but to put tobacco into little mouths, and their own discolored pipes between little lips. That must be a singular moral condition which would lead a man to teach a child, barely able to talk, to invoke God and call upon the devil, and call it amusing! I respect that man of my acquaintance who, having a family of boys growing up round him, made it a condition of his bargains with his men that they should refrain from swearing while they worked for him, saying that though his sons would undoubtedly hear plenty of it, somewhere, at some time they should never be taught it at home; and who had the courage to discharge his best man, in the hurry of harvest, for a

breach of that agreement. A most grave mistake, made by many mothers and condemned as such by many reputable physicians, is the practice of feeding to babies a few drops of liquor every day, merely for the purpose of keeping them quiet and "good natured," or for the mothers themselves to take two or three glasses of beer or "a little sling" to "keep their strength up." How can we blame human frailty, fed on stimulants from the natal day, accustomed to the taste and sensations from the earliest remembrance, if it is overcome by temptations without, aided and abetted by those within? If unnatural tastes fostered in the cradle lead to intemperance, if ungoverned passion ends in crime, if childish greed culminates in dishonesty and a prison cell, and unbridled vanity paves the way to shame, what measure of responsibility shall fall on those who by their mistakes, bent the tender twigs in the wrong direction? BEATRIX.

#### THE NEW HOUSE.

It seems very strange that so many houses in country, village and city, are so prepare a very palatable omelet; it should constructed that it would seem the builders had made a study of introducing inconveniences, and planned to "make steps" for the housekeeper. A person who has lived for years in one

of these "palaces" and filled the air with complaints every day on account of its badly arranged rooms, will see a new house built, of which she is to be the mistress enough ometet pan. The beaten egg, when and has a right to dictate terms, and say nothing; yet when her ambition is satisfied and she has moved pan perfectly melted, but not brown. Pour "out of the old house into the new," you soon hear the comment: "Folks have to build two or three houses before they know what they want. If I should build another, I would have this or that arranged differently." Very often if you will follow their ideas of how they would urchin who has had his own way since he change next time, you will find that to the bottom to set more firmly, tip the pan carry out these changes, would necessitate slightly, loosen the edges with a broad bladed an entire new plan; a readjustment being knife, which slip under one side of the omelet out of the question. I think this arises and rold over, tipping the pan to suit the to go unwashed in consequence, we feel not so much from want of knowledge of folding of the omelet. A still further tipping the truth of the saying that "as the twig what would be convenient, as from want of the pan turns the omelet, folded, on a of self assertion. We rely too much on Obedience is the first thing to be taught the carpenter or architect, (if the new home is to be mixed with the omelet should be to a child; implicit obedience, born of faith is so ambitious that his services are called sprinkled, spread or poured over it after it is and confidence, ready obedience, which for,) and distrust our ability to plan for first put in the pan and just before the lifting ourselves, in the face of the pompous professor. I think if any woman of practical good sense will give her attention to the matter, she could plan a house for herself that would be more satisfactory than any that could be planned for her. But it is a matter requiring time, thought and patience. When a plan has been thought up that seems feasible, the outline should be current jelly on top of it, in the middle, and drawn on paper, as such demonstrations will often show faults or defects not discernible by the mind's eye. You may find the fairest "castle in Spain" shattered when you bring it to the lines of actual measurement, you may find a wall where a window is needed, no space for the chimney where you would need it for the place accorded the stove; there might be no corner for the piano, or room for the house plants; no cosy place with good light and

for baby's crib. The first thing necessary after deciding on material and location, is the number of rooms that are indispensable; then think how many shall be on the first floor, and the purposes to which they are to be devoted. Don't be afraid of an extended tront: make as many rooms have a pleasant outlook as possible, especially have your farm house kitchen cheerful; so planned that you may see something beside the barnyard and woodpile. Many hours are necessarily passed there and it should not be the most forlorn place in the house. Give much thought to its arrangement; have the pantry, cellar and wood-house as accessible as possible; with water handy; the dining-room close by; and the greatest problem of the new house is solved. Have one nice, airy bedroom conveniently situated downstairs, even if you prefer to sleep upstairs. It is indispensable in case of sickness in the family. When you have. provided for these rooms and placed them in a proper form to facilitate your work consider the claims of sitting-room, parlor, etc., if you have room for them. One can live without a parlor, but a kitchen we must have. If you put your "stove out" in summer, bear this in mind in your planning, that this removal to save heat from the house does not double your steps. Give as much space as possible to each sleeping room; see that closets are secured for each; arrange windows and doors with a view to good ventilation, and plan and draw your plan until you can see no chance for improvement; then lay it away change, and possesses all the vanity of for awhile, when with your head clear and

warmth for your rocking chair, or room

When you feel entirely satisfied it may be well to submit it to the criticism of the

a petticoat and was decent, and concluded by saying: "There are a numloop. Other spears have each a skin

decent, and concluded by saying: "There are a numloop. Other spears have each a skin

decent, and conwhile the handle floats, secured by a

kissing and leve-making on the stage, and
doctors don't say anything about it, but
never to show approval of or laugh at any
charge it in the bill. to wait a little and have the new house something near as perfect as our fond anticipation has pictured it. This is a matter of too great moment to

be more than glanced at even in a rather lengthy treatise, but I hope these thoughts may induce others to give their views on I may safely say no woman ever taught her the subject, for the arrangement of the house has a most important bearing on the amount of work that must be done in the A. L. Ta

#### SWEET CORN.

I noticed in the FARMER of last week an article on preserving sweet corn, closing with a request that some of your readers would contribute the details of some successful method of doing it.

Corn, if properly canned, is good when wanted for use, but as a general thing only that put up at the canning factories gives satisfaction, and sometimes that kind proves to be poor.

For the information of those of your readers who would like to preserve some sweet corn, and have it good, with little trouble, little expense and no possibility of failure, I will give them the desired information. Don't go to the expense or take the risk of canning it, but dry it, or rather desiccate it.

First send to L. Granger, of this place, and get one of his \$2 50 or \$4 00 family fruit dryers. When the corn is just in the proper state for boiling-before cutting from the cob steam or boil it five or tea minutes to set the milk, then shave the corn from the cob, and spread it upon the dryer, and at the end of one bour and a half, with scarcely any attention, your corn is nicely dried. Winnow out the bran, place in a paper sack and put away. Green peas and beans may be served the

same way with equal success. SUBSCRIBER. ARMADA, June 19, 1882.

#### Useful Recipes.

Ir is a singular fact that with the freshest of eggs and best of butter always at hand, an omelet is rarely seen on a farmer's table, either from want of knowledge of methods or indisposition to take time to prepare it. There are almost as many kinds of omelet as there are varieties of cake, but the following directions, clipped from an exchange, will, with a little practice, enable the novice to not be sodden or heavy, but light and tender. The second recipe, for jelly omelet, is the one in use in a noted restaurant in this city, and

we can declare it all our fancy painted it: Beat yolks and whites together just enough to break and mix them, so that you can do up a spoonful of the mixture. In cooking, allow an ounce of butter to four eggs. Any clean, smooth iron pan or skillet is a good poured into the pan, should be at least a half inch in depth. Have the butter in the in the mixture and place over a quick heat. As soon as the egg fairly sets upon the bottom of the pan, lift it up carefully and lightly with a fork, so as to allow uncooked egg to take its place. Continue this lifting process as long as there is any uncooked egg in the pan and until the omelet lies in a soft, creamy pile of delicious golden hue. Then permit sire. Whatever seasoning or other ingredient operation begins.

CURRANT JELLY OMELET.—Beaf six eggs together, and add three tablespoonfuls of fresh milk and a sprinkle of salt. Put a piece of butter as large as a walnut into a spider, hot enough to melt it but not brown it. Turn in half of the mixture, and let it become set in the pan. Put a heaping tablespoonful of turn each side of the omelet, one over the other, letting the jelly melt, so as to run out a little, and brown the edges. Put a small heated platter over the spider with the left hand, and with a jerk of the right hand, turn it quickly upon the platter. Serve at once, and have the rest of the mixture cooked

#### Bright's Disease, Diabetes.

Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver Diseases, as they only relieve for a time and make you ten times worse afterwards, but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently cure you. It destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

& Co.,

We offer the balance of our stock of our stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods at popular prices.

We have a large lot of Silk Dolmans and Promenades, Cloth lackets, Sacques, Dolmans, Ulsters and Ulsterettes, many of which have been purchased at a great reduction from early season's prices and will be sold cor-

respondingly cheap. Special lines of Thin Goods for ummer wear.

If you want anything in the Dry Goods line send to us for it. We guarantee satisfaction in both goods and prices.

TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN & CO., 165 & 167 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

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curculio and other insects spoken of by Mr. Edgel, he belived there were more of them where the country was partially wild, which furnished hiding places for them. In Mr. B.'s neighborhood they had removed nearly the last stump and the last fence, and the curculio were comparatively few. It had been said by some that the wind-breaks were a damage to the peach orchard, but if they would examine the two west rows of trees of Mrs. Linderman's orchard they would find them full of fruit, not having suffered any from the effects of cold winters, as other parts of the orchard had. This was conclusive evidence that the wind break was a benefit.

The President remarked that refreshments would now be served by the ladies, and, after Mr. Merritt asked a blessing, the biscuit, cake, coffee, etc., was sampled to the satisfaction of all.

As the ladies were the most interested in the labor of preparing the picnic supper, a vote was taken (only the ladies voting) whether we continue to serve refreshments at the sociables, and all voted "yes."

Thus ended a very pleasant gathering of pomologists.

Adjourned to meet at the residence of R. Haigh, July 1st.

J. G. RAMSDELL, Sec'y,

The Flock of the Hon. Wm. H. Blow. THORNVILLE, June 19, '82.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR .- I suppose some of the breeders of this State have been looking for the report of the shearing of my little flock of thoroughbred American Merino sheep, which you will find below:

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Twenty-six of the above ewes are recorded in the N. Y. Register, and will be in this State; twenty are straight Atwood ewes, and all but three suckling lambs; seventeen of the above have dropped lambs this year for the first time; forty eight sheep, young and old, clipped 730 lbs of wool, an average of 15 10-48 lbs per head. W. H. Blow. Yours.

# Peterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert'Jennings, late of Philsdelphia, Pa., author'of "The Horse and its Dissases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine
and Poultry," Horse Training Made Easy," etc.
Professional advice through the columns of this
journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring
information will be required to send their full
same and address to the office of the Farmer. No
questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct
information may be given the symptoms should be
accurately described, how long standing, together
with color and age of animal, and what treatment,
ifany, has been resorted to. Private address, 201
Pirst Street Detroit

#### Probably a Snake Bite.

Targe Rivers, Mich. June 13, 1881. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer:

SIR:-I have had the misfortune of los ing a steer which I think was bitten by a and neck, and total prostration. Treated by drenching with alcohol in small quan-tities, diluted with milk and water, and poulticed the part with mud and rubbed lso gave some s ter inwardly, the animal lived nearly three days from the time he was bitten; kept up | plied by nonprofessionals to diseases anthe alcohol at intervals for over two days, tagonistic in character, often requiring the until he would not swallow. When he still of a veteringry surgeon personally. began to bloat and show symptoms of dying I bled him and skinned him. Color was 'two years old—in thin flesh t snake bitten. I lost one last Austeer was gust in the same way, except that it was bitten in the hind leg. Is there any rem-edy for snake bite? Please reply through the columns of the FARMER, and oblige a subscriber. WM. MCHESSLER.

Answer .- Your question, "Was it a snake bite?" we are unable to answer, as you have not located, or given us any description of the wound. The probability is that your suspicion was correct. The bite of poisonous snakes is not always fatal; though many animals are lost from this cause. The treatment of snake bites in the early stage, consists in giving pow erful stimulants, as brandy, whisky, ammonia, etc., to support the nervous system. A dry cup should be applied over the wound, and when filled with blood, should be removed, the wound freely opened and cauterized with a red-hot iron: nitrate of silver, or aqua-ammonia. The of modern times offers so many induceswollen parts should be scarified, and ments to young men entering upon the busy fomented with hot water to encourage local bleeding, but general bleeding should not be resorted to. In the second stage, tonics and stimulants are called for. M. de la Giromiere, in a communication from Manilla, to the Institute of France, says: "In the virgin forests of Calanang, there exists several varieties of highly venomous serpents, the bites of which are invariably fatal. A short time back one of my work people was bitten in the finger by reptile of the species accounted by the Indians the most dangerous of all, the serpent in question being from eleven to twelve inches long, of yellow color, with a flat and triangular-shaped head, and possessed of fangs which measured threequarters of an inch in length. The actual cautery (hot-iron) was immediately applied to the wound, but without success, as the pain, swelling of the limb, and other symptoms, indicating absorption of the poison, progressed in intensity. M. de la Giromiere ordered a bottle of cocoanut wine, a beverage almost equal in strength to ordinary French brandy. The first dose produced intoxication, and the local symptoms abated, to reappear, however, as the effects of the alcoholic stimulant subsided. A second bottle was administered, with still more permanent benefit, and a third decided the cure."

### Incisor Teeth in a Colt at Birth.

RICHLAND, June 10. Veterinary Editor of Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-At what age do teeth appear in a colt, that is, front teeth? Some

hold that if teeth do not appear in a few days the colt will die. There must be a universal law governing their appearance. Please give information through the LEVI WOOD.

and easily answered. The colt at birth has occasionally the central pair of incisor teeth, or nippers, in the upper and lower jaw cut through the gums. But as a rule they make their appearance on or before the seventh or eighth day after birth; in a few cases they do not appear for two or three weeks, in consequence of the hard and unyielding condition of the gums. This retarded process in teething gives rise to constitutional disturbance, as well as severe local pain. In such cases, the early use of the lancet in cutting through the gums, down upon the hidden eeth, gives immediate relief, and the alarming symptoms soon disappear. In the FARMER of May 16th, we reported a case of this kind in a nine days' old colt, which is now doing well. There is no necessity of losing a colt under such circumstances, when the gums are lanced in good time.

#### No Diagnosis.

Tower City, Da., June 12. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-I have been working norse for some time which was taken sick recently, the disease beginning with a swelling of the legs, gradually spreading over considerable portion of her body, including her head nearly to her eyes. She is grey, twelve or fourteen years old, and weighs about 1,200 lbs. Her appetite is good, her eyes are bright as ever. She bled some at the nose, but it appeared healthy. Have washed her legs in sugar of lead and water, and given her some nitre. If you can tell anything by this will be glad to know what is the matter.

Answer. - Your description of the symp toms in the horse are not very satisfactory and from them we cannot diagnos: the disease; we believe, however, that the animal was or is in a debilitated condition all points, besides those by water. If our and unfit for service. The mere mention of the legs and hips being swollen, &c., does not indicate the true character of the disease, as swelling of the legs, head and other parts of the body, arise from various causes quite different in their character. When you do not know the nature of the disease, it is better for you to trust to random, as you are more likely to do Troubles, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Live harm than good. Call in a veterinary sur- Complaint. These diseases cannot resist the

#### What Is It?

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-A new disease seems to b affecting the horses in this vicinity. first symptom noticed is stiffness in all the tegs, followed by a chill, and in some instances by sweating. The stiffness in one I own was followed by the swelling of one forward leg, and seeming painfulness to the touch. Some say it is "pinkeye Can you name it?

A. W. A.

Answer .- We know of no new equine disease in this vicinity. If there is one we would like to have the symptoms more clearly defined, before attempting a solution of your questions. When we have the patient before us, it is sometimes difficult for us to diagnose the disease; and when absent and the symptoms are imperfectly described, leaves us completely in the dark. If you cannot give us a more accurate description of the symptoms we cannot assist you. There is no such disease as "Pink-eye" known to the veterinary profession. It is a slang term, apskill of a veterinary surgeon, personally, to combat them.

#### Cribber.

JACKSON, June 13, '82.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-I have a colt three years old that cribs. Please inform where I can get one of your cribbing muzzles, and

Answer .- The cribbing muzzle to which you refer can be made from the wood cut by any good mechanic who works in iron To have one made by an instrument maker would probably cost you \$10. To have it made at home probably not more than \$2. Your animal being young there is a fair chance of making a permanent cure.

#### Columbia Veterinary College.

To young men engaged in reading veter inary medicine and surgery with a view of adopting it as a profession, we would offer a word of encouragement. No subject stage of life, as does the practice of the veterinary profession, spreading out before us in one vast field for future operation wherein to build up fame and fortune Will not farmers' sons avail themselves of of the opportunity now offered by the Columbia Veterinary College, of New York? We would here say, we have no personal interest in this institution, but, from our long experience and early efforts to raise the moral, intellectual and scientific qualifications of those who practice veterinary medicine and surgery, in the United States particularly, we feel as keen an interest in its advancement as we did thirtyfive or forty years ago, when its path was strewn with quagmires and stumbling blocks at every turn. We have lived to see these obstructions cleared away, leaving the path one of easy travel. When we first engaged in this noble work, not a sin gle veterinary institution of any kind had an existence on this side of the Atlantic. but to-day there are four, with the Columbis at the top round of the ladder. Parties wishing information will be furnished with the announcement of the college for the session of 1882 and '83, on application to the Veterinary Editor of the MICHI GAN FARMER.

CABLE reports from London state that at the wool sales in progress there fine Merino wools are very firm at unchanged prices. The prices ruling there preclude all chance of our manufacturers getting supplies of clothing wools from abroad on as good terms as they can get them in their home

### CITY ITEMS.

THERE were two fatal cases of sunstroke in Detroit last week.

BERNARD STROE, the proprietor of the Answer.-The question is a plain one, Lion brewery in this city, died very suddenly on Saturday morning last.

> THE Poeples case is still dragging along in the Recorder's Court. From present indications Peoples will be acquited of the mur der of Martha Whitla, for which he is on trial, but the evidence makes a strong show ing of his being an accessory.

A SUNDAY Observance Association has been organized in this city, with Jacob S. Farrand as President, and the Rev. J. M. Arnold as Secretary. There is a large field of work for an association of this kind to cover in Detroit as the liquor law for sometime past has vir tually been a dead letter.

MR. R. CARUSS, of St. Johns, called at the FARMER office last week, on his way home from the State of New York, where he had been to try and purchase some Galloways. He failed to secure what he wanted, and has sent orders to Europe to Mr. Snell, of Canada, who is there, to purchase for him some of the best representatives of this family of cattle which he can find. Mr. I. N. Smith, of Bath, is also importing several head through the same party.

On Saturday last we had a call from Mr. B. G. McMechen, the general western agent of the Johnston Harvester Co., of Brockport, N. Y. From him we learn that their factory at Brockport has been almost entirely de stroyed by the late fire, and that the company will at once take steps to rebuild at the earliest possible date, but not at Brockport. They are now looking for a suitable location, and the probabilities are that it will be located in the west. Several towns in our State have made a bid to secure them, and offer inducements in the way of land and cash onuses. There is no point in the country that can offer them the facilities that Detroit can, both in the way of railway and water communication. Locating these works at the Junction, or alongside the Carbon Works, there is railway competition at citizens would show a proper spirit of enterprise, not only the Johnston Harvester Company, but many other manufacturing estab lishments would be added to our city, thereby adding wealth and population to it.

#### after taking some highly puffed up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters, nature, than attempt to treat the case at and have no fear of any Kidney or Urinary curative power of Hop Bitters: besides it is

the best family medicine on earth.

#### Sold Out.

Special Telegram to Henry, Johnson & Lord. FREEDOMVILLE, OHIO.-We have sold all those Baxter's Mandrake Bitters you sent us. They give universal satisfaction. Send us twelve dozen forthwith. J. WERTS & SON.

The Rev. Chas. E. Piper, of Wakefield, R. I., writes: "I have used Baxter's Mandrake Bitters in my family for over two years, and as a result have not called a Physician in the whole time. My wife had been an invalid for years, but these Bitters have cured her.

Dr. H. Sharpsteen, Marshall, Mich. will mention a few miraculous cures you Lavender Ointment has done under my su pervision. A very bad fever sore of years standing. A sprained ankle with no shape to it; certainly as large again as its usual size and cured with only one 50 cent box of your Lavender Ointment. A lady's fingers, all drawn up with rheumatism so that she could not feed or dress herself or do any kind of work, Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment has limbered her cords and joints with a cure, so that she can work as well as ever; also had nearly cured me of asthma. Please send me with invoice and I will send a P. O. M. MRS. C. M. WOLCOTT, Blissfield, Mich

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.-Special in ducements are offered you by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their ad vertisement to be found elsewhere in this

OVER 200,000 Howe Scales have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, June 27, 1882. Flour.-Receipts for the week, 2,702 bbl.; ship ments 2.667. The flour market is weak, and prices are generally lower on winter wheat brands. Only the higher grades are inquired for to any extent.

we quose.				
White wheat, roller process	26	75.20		
Fancy white (city mills)	6	2500	6	50
Chice white wheat (country)	5	75@	6	00
Seconds	5	00@	5	2
Minnesota spring	7	50@		
Minnesota patents	9	000		
Rye	5	25@	5	50
Wheat -After a dull week the m	ark	et or	F	ri-

enced to improve, and has continued to gradually advance since. Yesterday, under favorable advices from other markets prices continued to harden and at the close No. 1 white was in de mand at \$1 31@1 311/4, No. 2 do, at \$1 21, and No. 2 red at \$1 27. Futures were also more active, and closed at the following figures: June, \$1 31; July, \$12414: August, \$1 9816; September, \$1 07%; seller the year, \$1 071%. The market closed strong Corn .- The market yesterday showed advance

ing tendencies, and No. 2 sold at 76c, while for July delivery a sale was made at 77c per bu. Oats .- Are quiet but the market seems to hold a strong position at about 57c for No. 2 white. No. 1 mixed would command 56c.

Corn Meal-fnactive; millers are still quoting at \$31@34 for fresh stock. Rye .- Is unsettled and reliable rates could not

e named: No. 2 would not command over 80@85c. Feed-Has aftracted very little attention for everal days. Bran could be placed at about \$14. and oats, \$30@34. Butter .- Of choice new-made butter receive

report quite a scarcity, although moderate demands are pretty .well met. Fine crocks and tubs are quoted at 18@19c and the market exhibits advancng tendencies, some thinking 20c will be reached Cheese .- Receivers report a strong and an active narket at 12@1216c for fine State brands; other descriptions are quoted at 10@11c

Eggs .- Market quiet and steady. About 18c per doz, for fresh is about the best that can be realized, Beans, -The market is firmer and prices higher. Quotations are \$3 40@3 50 for hand picked and

Beeswax .- Invoices of pure quoted at 20@22c; stock it is held at 25@26c. Onions.-Market quiet. New Bermundas

at \$1 90@2 00 per bu crate. Potatoes - Receivers report reduced suppliand a stronger market for new, at \$5 for Early Rose and \$6 for Peerless. Old potatoes are slow at

\$130@140. Vegetables.—Quotations range about as follows: Peas, \$1 50 per bu.; choice butter beans, \$3 50 per bu.; string do, about \$1 00@\$1 56; es, \$?@2 50 per third bushel box; Ber

onions, \$2 per crate, southern do, \$4 50@5 00 pe bbl; cabbages about \$3 50 per bbl for good sound stock; asparagus is lower, viz., 35@40c; cucum-bers, 50@55c; beets, 60c; radishes, 25c; lettuce, 2

Dried Fruit.-Inactive; common dried apples 5@6c; evaporated apples, 1816@14; peaches, 15 @16c and scarce; plums, 16c; pitted cherries scarce nd nominal at 20@22c.

Wood.-Firm; rates for wood delivered are \$6.25@6.50 for hickory, and \$5.75 for beach and aple; soft wood, \$4. Maple Sugar .- No domand; offered at 10c pe

Salt.-Syracuse, \$1 05 per bbl.; Saginaw, 9 per bbl. This is by the carload; by the barrel, 15@ Oc more is charged.

Honey.-Choice new comb is duil at 15@18 per

Provisions .- The course of the market is still ipward, and lard is also higher. Smoked meat nchanged. Chicago is also higher for both pork and lard. Quotations in this market are as follows And Isru. 40.

Mess. 23 50 623 75

Family do. 23 50 625 76

Clear do. 24 50 625 06

Lard in ticroes, per lb. 6 15

Lard in kegs, per lb. 6 15

Shoulders, per lb. 11 6 15

Choice bacon, per lb. 15 00 66

Tallow, per lb. 15 00 67

Tallow, per lb. 15 00 6

Hay .- The following is a record of the sales a the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week: Tuesday—30 loads: ten at \$15; five at \$17; three at \$18, \$16 and \$14; two at \$16 50; one at \$15 50, \$14 50, Wednesday—28 loads; Monday—13 loads: five at \$16; four at\$17; two at \$14; one at \$15 and \$14 50.

\$13 and \$12.

Wednesday—28 loads: five at \$16; four at \$15; three at \$18, \$17, and \$13; one at \$17 50, \$16 50, \$14 50, \$14, \$12, \$11 50, \$11 and \$10.

Thureday—26 loads: seven at \$16; five at \$14; three at \$15 and \$13; two at \$10 and \$17; one at \$17 50; \$16 50, \$16 25 and \$12.

Friday—six loads: two at \$14; one at \$17 50, \$16, \$15 and \$17. Friday—six \$15 and \$11. urday—nine loads: six at \$16; two at \$17; on

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

· Ca	ttle, Sheep	Hogs No.
opolis 2		10
nd Ledge 5	1	10
d Blanc 2	5	
y 2	3	
ell 1	5 52	
hall 2		
ord	5 71	21
and	9 65	16
outh 2		6
amston 2		5
lanti 4		
e m15	2	
-	- '	
Fotal 41	1 239	58

The offerings of cattle at these yards number

411 head, against 583 last week. The marke pened with an active demand, and continue brisk until the receipts had all changed hands Prices were from 15 to 25 cents per hundred highe than those of last week, but this was owing to the small receipts, and not from any advance in out-

QUOTATIONS.
Good to choice shipping steers,   \$6 25
Giddings sold Kammon a mixed lot of 5 head of

fair butchers' stock av 872 lbs at \$4 85.

Brown & Spencer sold John Robinson a mixed of 7 nead of fair butchers' stock-av 975 lbs at \$5

537 153 at \$4.00, and a cow weighing 1,000 105 at \$4.60.

Bunnell sold M Fleischman a mixed lot of 25 head of thin butchers' stock av 766 lbs at \$4.30.

Stevenson sold John Robinson a mixed lot 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 755 lbs at \$4.25, and 3 bulls av 893 lbs at \$3.50.

Dunning sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers' stock av 609 lbs at \$4.20 and 5 thin ones to M Pleischman av 908 lbs at \$4.20 and 5

Johnning sold 3 Wretord a failed 10: 01 9 head fo coarse butchers' stock av 609 18s at \$4, 20 and 5 hin ones to M Fleischman av 926 1bs at \$4 50. McMullen sold Drake 2 fair oxen av 1,615 1bs at \$5. Clark sold Drake 2 fair oxen av 1,615 1bs at \$5. Clark sold Drake 2 fair oxen av 1,615 1bs at \$5. Hill sold Drake 28 fair butchers' steers av 917 bs at \$5, 25

Campbell sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 16 head of thin butchers' stock av 775 lbs at \$4 45. Sry sold Rice 12 good shipping steers av 1,258 bs at \$6 50.

lbs at \$6 50.

Montgomery sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 12 head of coarse butchers' stock av 704 lbs at \$4.25.
Gray sold F Loosemore a mixed lot of 6 head of corse butchers' stock av 780 lbs at \$4.
Switzer & Ackley sold Andrews a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 964 lbs at \$5, and 5 stockers to Drake av 546 lbs at \$3.50
Parsons sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 807 lbs at \$4.35.
Clark sold McIntire a mixed lot of 16 head of coarse butchers' stock av 701 bs at \$4.35. coarse butchers' stock av 710 lbs at \$4 and a fair cow weighing 1,270 lbs at \$5 less \$2 on the lot. Brown & Spencer sold Drake 24 good butchers' steers av 1,026 bs at \$6, and 12 fair ones av 950 lbs at \$5 Ottawa sold Drake 7 stockers av 800 lbs at

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 239, against 505 last week. There was very little demand for sheep on Saturday, and even the small number of

fered were not all sold. Those changing hands were sold at a decline of 50 cents per hundred below the rates of last week. Local dealers are receiving most of their supplies from the west, where sheep are selling at a very low rate. Stevenson sold Duff & Regan 41 av 90 lbs at \$4. Webb sold Fitzpatrick 200 western sheep av 88

ble at \$350.
Switzer & Ackley sold Duff & Regan 52 av 81 lbs at \$3 85.
Capwell sold Duff & Regan 32 av 93 lbs at \$4.

The offerings of hogs numbered 58, against 183 last week. The receipts changed hands at \$7@7 25 per hundred, showing no change in prices from las

#### King's Yards. Monday, June 25, 1882.

The market opened up at these yards with 158 head of cattle on sale and a fair attendance of buyers. Trading was active and the offerings were closed out early, at prices fully higher than those at

closed out early, at prices fully higher than those at the Central Yards on Saturday.

McGeorge sold Stucker a mixed lot of 14 head of coarse butchers' stock av 628 ibs at \$3.55.

Young sold Houghton a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock av 706 ibs at \$3.85.

McHugh sold Holzman 3 thin butchers' heifers av 670 ibs at \$4.25, and 8 fair butchers' steers and heifers to Hersch av 754 ibs at \$5.

Goodwort sold McGee 4 coarse cows at 1,653 ibs

cHugh sold Knoch 5 fair butchers' steers av McHugh sold Knoch 5 fair butchers' steers av 954 lbs at \$5.

Major sold Volght, a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 806 lbs at \$4.25, and 3 thin heifers to Stucker av 480 lbs at \$4.25.
Cheeseman sold McGee a mixed lot of 19 head of coarse butchers' stock av 812 lbs at \$4.
Furness sold Drake 4 fair butchers' steers av 1,060 lbs at \$4.95.
Kaismer sold Smith 4 thin butchers' steers av 947 lbs at \$4.62\%.
McHugh sold Thompson 9 stockers av 728 lbs at \$4.

\$4.

Weitzel sold Smith a mixed lot of 14 head of coarse butchers' stock av 515 lbs at \$3.75.

McGeorge sold Fleischman a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers' stock av 867 lbs at \$4.45, and 2 thin cows av 1,090 lbs at \$4.

McHugh sold Hilderschiedt 4 thin butchers' heifers av 730 lbs at \$4.

Sly sold Kammon 4 fair butchers' cows av 1,252 lbs at \$4.75.

#### Buffalo CATTLE.-Receipts 8,351 head, against 10,013 the

previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 160 car loads on sale, some of which had been held over from the week before. There was arge supply of Texans, and prices for these range from \$3 95 to \$485. Fair to good native butcher teers sold from \$5 50 to \$6 621/2, and mixed butchers' stock at \$4 25@580 for common to choice The best shipping steers offered sold at \$8, with several loads at \$7 25@7 75. Stock cattle were in noderate demand at \$4 50@5 121/2. The offeringe were liberal again on Tuesday and prices were quoted 25 cents per hundred lower than on Monday On Wednesday there was but little done and the narket closed weak. Among the sales of Michiga cattle, were 14 steers av 1,275 lbs at \$7 25; 22 do av 1.000 lbs at \$6 50: 8 do av 953 lbs at \$6: 16 do av 898 \$5 25: 26 feeders av 808 lbs at \$4 8716: 16 do av 806 av 740 lbs at \$4 40; 25 do av 638 lbs at \$4; 17 do av

QUOTATIONS. muda Extra Beeves-Graded steers WeighNEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTA

# Buckeye Spring-Tooth Wheel Harrow Takes the Cake



Although less than a year old, and coming in competition with harrows that were already introduced it has jumped to the from and its trade to-day Exceeds that of any other Wheel Harrow in the Market. P. P. Mast & Co's in mense factory, Covering over Five Acres of Floor Room, has been crowded to its utmost capacity turning out over Fifty Harrowspe day, besides their immense trade in Drills and Cultivators, building, of all kinds, over Two Hundred Machines Per Day; but it is the control of the cont spite of this enormous product they were utterly unable to keep up and hundreds of orders had to go unfilled. This great a had been the result of building a good tood, instead of trying to see how cheap goods could be thrown together without regard durability, and the Buckeye Harrow has proven itself a worthy companion to the Buckeye Drill. Call on your nearest agent a

### P. P. MAST & CO, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO E. P. BURRALL, Ceneral Agent, JACKSON, MICH.

### Choice Jersey Heifers FOR SALE.

An in-bred Pierrot—Pierrot's Moss Rose. No 12484 A. J. C. C. H. R.; dropped May 25th, 1879; sire the celebrated bull Pierrot 7th, No 1667; dam Pierrot's Rose Bud No 11669, with a record of 2134 quarts at 3 years. Moss Rose has been bred to Wolverine King, No 5106, and will be due to calve June 17th.

3 years. Moss Rose has been bred to Wolverine King, No 5106, and will be due to calve June 17th. Price \$500.

Piercot 7th, the sire of above heifer is also sire of Mary Walker, 21½ quarts; Lady Hayes, 18½ quarts and Lady Buckingham, over 19 quarts, all at three years old. Lady B is valued at \$1,000 and Rose Bud was sold at Kellogg's combination sale in May, 1881, at \$660 00.

Another promising Jersey heifer, SPRING BEAUTY No —— A. J. C. C. H. R., dropped December 10, 1881, Dam imported Lady Florence No 11815 A. J. C. C. H. R. Sire imported Pride of the Island No 5416 A. J. C. C. H. R. Grand Sire, known on the Island of Jersey as Snap, in this country as Le Breeqe Price No 3330 and now at the head of Beech Grove Herd, Ingallston, Ind. Price of heifer \$159.

Registered Ayrshire Heifer, SHIFTY OF OR-LEANS, dropped November 21, 1869; color red. Sire, Second Laird of Lee Farm 1989 C. R. Dam, Shifty of Stanstead, 1275 C. R. G Dam, Shifty 21, 3190 A & C A H B. G g dam, Shifty 1939 A & C H B. Heifer in calf to Laird of Compton (registered). Price \$100. Address H. H. JAMES. Detroit, Mich.

H. H. JAMES, Detroit, Mich.

HENRY A. HAGH,

\* S4 Seitz Block, DETROIT.

Feeders—Good to choice western, weighing from 950 to 1,000 lbs... Canadian feeders... Stock Steers—Western,weighing 600 to 900 lbs...

Yeals-Fair to prime of 160 to 210 ... 5 50 @6 25 SHEEP.-Receipts 30,200, against 21,800 the pre-ious week. The market opened on Monday with vious week. The market opened on Monday with a large supply of sheep on sale and a light demand. Prices were low in New York and buyers for that were out of the market Prices aver-

point were out of the market Prices averaged about 50 cents per hundred lower than these of the Monday previous. On Tuesday and Wednesday the demand was very moderate, and prices were again lower. The best sold at \$4 75@.50, but the bulk of the sales were at \$4@4 75. Lambs were dull and sold at a range of \$5 7@6 for fair to good; We note sales of 239 Michigan sheep av 81 lbs at \$465; 205 av 82 lbs at \$4 60. 35 av 181 lbs at \$6, and 20 lambs av 71 lbs at \$6. 35 av 181 lbs at \$6, and 20 lambs av 71 lbs at \$6. Hoos—Receipts 30,400, against 25,585 the previous week. The market opened moderately active on Monday, but was dull and slow both Tuesday and Wednesday. Sales were made of mixed weights from 190 to 210 lbs average at \$8 20@8 40. Kven mediuo. 220 to 250 lb weights were in fair demand at \$83@4850. York buyers took nothing, their class of 160 to 180 lb average being quotable at \$8@5 25. Pigs \$7 25@750. Coarse sows \$6 25@7 00, as to quality. Stags \$5 25@5 75. 00, as to quality. Stags \$5 25@5 75.

#### Chicago

CATTLE.—Receipts, 20,555 against 23.332 last week. Shipments 10,329. The supply of cattle was small on Monday and shipping cattle were dull. Native butchers' stock and Texans were in good demand and sold stronger than at the close of the previous week. Extra steers were quoted at \$8 50 @8 65; choice do \$8@8 25; good do \$7 50@8 00 and medium grades \$6 50@7 00. Butchers stock poo to choice \$3 25@5 75 and Texans at \$3 50@5 25. Stock cattle were dull at \$3 75@5. The market for shipping cattle declined gradually on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the best being quoted at the close on Friday at \$8 15@8 25, closing quiet QUOTATIONS

flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs ... 6 25 26 85 Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,100 lbs . 8 25 25 75 Stock cattle—Common steers weigning 600 to 1,000 lbs ... 3 75 24 75 Inferior—Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers ... 2 75 26 30 Texas—Grass cattle ... 3 50 26 5 50 Veals—Per 100 lbs ... 4 00 26 7 75 

In the Lewis will case in which the govern ment is to get \$925,000, the two New Jerses lawyers representing the executors claim \$160,000 in fees; ex Attorney G. p. Pierrepon and District Attorney Keasby, of New Jersey, counsel for the government, claim \$27,500 each, and the detectives claims are \$21,000. When the lawyers and detectives get through there will not be much left for anybody else.

Estimates of damage by the cyclone in Idowa vary considerably, some placing the loss to property as high as \$3,000,000. What appears to be the most accurate estimate, although it may be somewhat exaggerated, places the loss at \$2,500,000, which includes \$200,000. \$600,000 at Grinnell and \$180.000 at Malcom

For the week ending Tuesday last 1,300 Russian Jews arrived at New York. The aid society telegraphed European societies not to send any more, as they could not take care of

# NEARLY 1,000 Percheron-Norman Horses

I have perfected arrangements so that I can handle an unlimited quantity of wool at better advantage than any other dealer east or west. I have had my large warerooms cleared on purpose to make room for my wool mainees. My plan is to enbmit consignments to all buyers and get their bids, in that way I get the best prices. All that wish to avail themselves of strongest competition send my your wool. One cent per pound commission charged.

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GEO. W. HILL, 80 Woodbridge St., W., Detroit.

FARMERS & MARKET GARDENERS 500,000 Cabbage and Celery Plants. Pure and reliable, healthy and stocky. My cabbage plants are grown from seed carefully selected from the most perfect heads and cannot be excelled by any in the country. Price: cabbage plants, \$150 p-r 1,000; celery 30c per 100, \$250 per 1,000. W. WETTERLING, Cor State street and West Lincoln ave., IONIA, MICH.

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LOUIS NAPOLEON, Standard 3.6.

JO GAVIN, Standard 6.

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OVER 200 STALLIONS, THE CHOICEST OF ALL BREEDING STALLION In service in La Perche.

They will be shipped as soon as their season completed. This importation will also comprise lot of the finest Mares and Colts, which, whe added to the already great collection of Oats Selfer and Service and S

SEE MORE FINE SPECIMENS IN A DAY than one could see in their nat 100 OF THE ABOVE STOCK WILL ARRIVE JULY 4

Send for Catalogue, and come and see for elves. Visitors always welcome, whether



Prices Reduced. From this date I will sell eggs from my choponitry at the following prices, viz: White shouth Rocks, Black Buff and Dark Brahmas, Functh Rocks, Black Buff and Partridge Cochi Hondans, White Faced Black Spanish, Blareasted Red Game Bantams, American Doi niques and Silver Beaded Polish for \$100 per ting of 13, or one sitting from each variety at the presenting Have 100 fowls: can ship prompt R. B. MITCHELL, 36 State St, Chicago, Ill.

### THOS. McGRAW WOOL

Commission Merchant Mechanics Block, Detroit. Wanted—Early shorn, unwashed wool. Valuable atormation furnished wool-growers on application my2-3m

AGENTS Can now grasp a fortune. Of fit worth \$10 free. Addr. RIDEOUT & C. 10 Barcley 8t. New York

well it works team draws it will produce ney-over thr

of timothy. meadow we e In the field Lyons, Ionia cock's Spring was being test

did not think